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Federal Grants to State and Local  
Governments, 1958-59

Money Income Sources of Aged Persons,  
December 1959

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE • Social Security Administration

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#### In this issue:

	Page
<b>Social Security in Review:</b>	
Minor amendments to Social Security Act	1
Program operations	1
 <b>Federal Grants to State and Local Governments, 1958-59,</b> by Sophie R. Dales	 3
 <b>Notes and Brief Reports:</b>	
Money income sources of aged persons, December 1959	14
Persons receiving OASDI, OAA, or both, June 30, 1959	15
Expenditures for assistance payments from State-local funds, 1958-59	17
 <b>Recent Publications</b>	 21
 <b>Current Operating Statistics</b>	 23

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# Social Security in Review

## MINOR AMENDMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

TWO CHANGES in the Social Security Act were made by Public Law 86-442, signed on April 22, 1960. First, fully insured status under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance is provided for certain persons who had failed to acquire the necessary quarters of coverage because wages earned in 1 calendar quarter had not been paid until a later quarter. Second, in determining eligibility for benefits under the unemployment compensation program for Federal civilian employees, any lump-sum terminal payment for accrued annual leave is to be treated in accordance with State law.

## PROGRAM OPERATIONS

Increases during March in the number of recipients of aid to dependent children and general assistance were attributable in part to the unusually severe weather. The rise of 32,000 in aid to

dependent children was twice February's atypically small increase, and the total number of recipients exceeded 3 million for the first time. In the general assistance programs (State and locally financed), the increase was the same as in February, though in most years it is considerably less. Roughly 435,000 cases and 1,238,000 persons were on the general assistance rolls in March.

## Decline Continues in OAA and AB Caseloads

In old-age assistance the number of recipients decreased for the fifteenth consecutive month. The national total dropped 5,500 to 2,372,700, as 40 States reported fewer recipients than in February. The caseload for aid to the blind declined 400 to 108,200—the tenth straight month in which a slight drop occurred. About 2,700 more persons received aid to the permanently and totally disabled than in February; the March total was 356,100.

Although the general trend in the number of general assistance recipients was upward, there were substantial decreases in Montana (4,800 or 38.4 percent) and Utah (1,200 or 14.7 percent). The declines were primarily attributable to the recent settlement of a strike in the copper mines in these States. Kentucky's relatively large decrease—9.2 percent—in the number of recipients of aid to the blind resulted mainly from the transfer of persons aged 65 or over to the program of old-age assistance. Most of the other State changes in the special types of public assistance were relatively small.

## Assistance Expenditures Rise

Total expenditures for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, were \$319.7

OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE	March 1960	February 1960	March 1959
Monthly benefits in current-payment status:			
Number (in thousands).....	13,962	13,851	12,827
Amount (in millions).....	\$867.0	\$858.1	\$780.2
Average old-age benefit (retired worker)....	\$73.28	\$73.12	\$71.84
Average old-age benefit awarded in month....	\$83.17	\$85.02	\$81.67
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE			
Recipients (in thousands):			
Old-age assistance.....	2,373	2,378	2,433
Aid to dependent children (total).....	3,013	2,981	2,917
Aid to the blind.....	108	109	109
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.....	356	353	331
General assistance (cases).....	435	423	480
Average payments:			
Old-age assistance.....	\$67.63	\$66.98	\$64.34
Aid to dependent children (per recipient)...	29.26	29.06	28.68
Aid to the blind.....	72.35	71.86	68.86
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.....	65.33	64.59	63.66
General assistance (per case).....	70.20	68.93	69.20

million in March—\$5.3 million or 1.7 percent more than in February. Higher money payments to recipients accounted for \$3.2 million of the rise, and increased vendor payments for medical care for the balance. Total payments rose \$1.2 million in old-age assistance and \$1.5 million in aid to dependent children; general assistance payments, excluding vendor payments for medical care, rose \$1.4 million.

### Average Payments Higher

Average payments per recipient of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled increased nationally 50–75 cents, more because of changes in vendor payments for medical care than of changes in money payments to recipients. The average payment increased 20 cents per recipient of aid to dependent children and \$1.27 per general assistance case.

Policy changes were directly responsible for noticeable changes in average payments in a few States. When Kentucky raised both its maximum on individual payments and the percent of need met in each of the special types of public assistance, the average payment per recipient increased \$1.20–\$1.40. For old-age assistance recipients, Colorado raised the maximum payment from \$105 to \$106 and added \$1.00 to the amount allowed for personal needs for recipients in nursing homes. Arkansas raised its monthly food allowance for recipients of old-age assistance

and aid to the blind and for families receiving aid to dependent children in behalf of one or two children. The State also raised by \$5 its maximum on individual payments in aid to the permanently and totally disabled, with amounts of assistance to be adjusted as cases are reviewed.

### Beneficiary Rolls Near 14 Million

Almost 14 million persons were receiving monthly benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program at the end of March—111,000 more than the number a month earlier. The increase was the largest since June 1959. Benefits were being paid at a monthly rate of \$867.0 million, about \$8.9 million higher than at the end of February.

Old-age (retired-worker) benefits showed the greatest numerical growth (52,500) from the February total. The number both of child's benefits and of wife's or husband's benefits increased 14,700, and the number of widow's or widower's benefits and of disability (disabled-worker) benefits each rose 13,900. The greatest proportionate increase (4.0 percent) was in disability benefits, and the smallest (0.4 percent) in mother's and in parent's benefits.

About 225,200 monthly benefits were awarded in March, 61,500 more than in February and more than in any other month since April 1959. The 556,200 awards made during the January–March quarter were about 37,800 more than the

(Continued on page 36)

	<i>March 1960</i>	<i>February 1960</i>	<i>March 1959</i>	<i>Calendar year 1959</i>	<i>1958</i>
Civilian labor force, <sup>1,2</sup> total (in thousands).....	68,473	68,449	68,189	69,394	68,647
Employed.....	64,267	64,520	63,828	65,581	63,966
Unemployed.....	4,206	3,931	4,362	3,813	4,681
Personal income (in billions, total seasonally adjusted at annual rates) <sup>1,3</sup> .....	\$393.5	\$393.0	\$375.4	\$380.2	\$359.0
Wage and salary disbursements.....	269.0	265.0	254.0	257.8	239.4
Proprietors' income.....	45.6	46.1	46.9	46.3	46.6
Personal interest income, dividends, and rental income.....	50.5	50.1	46.4	47.6	44.7
Social insurance and related payments.....	22.1	21.6	20.8	21.2	20.4
Public assistance.....	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0
Other.....	12.8	12.8	12.4	12.4	12.0
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	9.7	9.7	8.2	8.3	7.0
Consumer price index, <sup>1,4</sup> all items (1947-49=100).....	125.7	125.6	123.7	124.6	123.5
Food.....	117.7	117.4	117.7	118.3	120.3
Medical care.....	155.0	154.7	149.2	150.8	144.6

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to continental United States, except that personal income includes pay of Federal personnel stationed abroad.

<sup>2</sup> Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>3</sup> Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce.

Components differ from those published by the Department, since they have been regrouped; for definitions, see the *Annual Statistical Supplement, 1958*, page 1, table 1.

<sup>4</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# Federal Grants to State and Local Governments, 1958-59

by SOPHIE R. DALES\*

**FEDERAL GRANTS** to the States and localities in the fiscal year 1958-59 reached the unprecedented level of \$6.3 billion, about one-third more than the former record high of 1957-58 and nearly three and one-half times the annual amount granted a decade earlier. The 32-percent increase from 1958 to 1959 represents a rate of annual increase surpassed only twice in three decades of Federal monetary grants-in-aid to State and local governments: in 1933-34, when the several emergency public works grant programs were introduced, and in 1946-47, when "normal" domestic spending was resumed after World War II.

Federal grants first topped \$1 billion in 1933-34; the \$2 billion granted the next fiscal year remained the peak for 15 years, until 1949-50. Except for 2 years in the latter half of the 1930's, grants did not again total even \$1 billion until 1946-47 marked the beginning of an upward trend that has continued uninterrupted, although at varying pace, to the present. Table 1 shows the growth of Federal grants during the past three decades in dollar amounts, and table 2 their distribution among the States in 1958-59.

## GRANTS DEFINED

Grants-in-aid to the States and localities vary considerably in purpose and in financial characteristics. The term "grants," as used here, is confined to grants for cooperative Federal-State or Federal-local programs administered at the State and/or local level and for those programs in which the bulk of the funds is channeled through agencies of State and local governments. Emergency grants and the value of grants-in-kind have been included when they conform to this definition. Federal aid granted directly to individuals

and private institutions and reimbursements to State and local governments for expenses incurred by them as agents of the Federal Government in administering programs primarily national in character have been excluded. Shared revenues have also been excluded.

## GROWTH OF GRANT PROGRAMS

The growth in the dollar amount of total Federal grants has resulted in some measure from the addition of new programs: There were 11 grant programs in 1930, 27 by 1940, 41 by 1950, and 51 by 1959.<sup>1</sup> At least of equal importance as factors in this growth are the population expansion and monetary inflation. The first means that government services of all sorts must be supplied to more people, and the second means that it will cost progressively more to furnish even the same level of services to the same number of people. The population of the country and its dependencies is almost half again as large as it was in 1930, and inflation has cut the value of the dollar to almost half its 1930 purchasing power.

## Public Assistance

Grants for public assistance payments and administration totaled \$1,966 million in 1958-59. This sum represented an increase of \$172 million or 10 percent from the 1957-58 total; the increase from 1956-57 to 1957-58 was 15 percent. The grants for each of the four categorical assistance

<sup>1</sup> The number of programs is considerably understated, especially in recent years, because the grant tables in the Treasury Department's Annual Reports show the highway construction grant programs in consolidated form. Footnotes to those tables indicate that grants for several types of highway construction have been grouped by the reporting agencies. For the types of highways constructed or improved with the aid of Federal grants, see footnote 6, table 1, of this article.

\*Division of Program Research, Office of the Commissioner.

programs and the percentage change from the preceding year are shown below for 1958-59 and the preceding year.

Program	Amount of Federal grants (in millions)		Percentage change	
	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59 from 1957-58	1957-58 from 1956-57
OAA-----	\$1,135	\$1,080	5.1	11.0
ADC-----	630	544	15.8	25.0
APTD-----	153	126	21.6	17.5
AB-----	48	45	7.1	10.0

Part of the reason for the lower rate of increase in 1958-59 lies in the 1956 amendments to the Social Security Act that raised the Federal share of individual public assistance payments. The new formula was in effect during only 3 quarters of 1956-57. Comparison of that year with the following year—a full fiscal year of operation under the increased Federal share—yielded a higher percentage increase than did comparison of 1957-58 with 1958-59, both full years under the new formula.

Of the four categorical assistance programs, aid to the permanently and totally disabled experienced the largest relative increase (22 percent) from the preceding fiscal year. The rise is attributable to the continued expansion of this newest assistance program (established in October 1950) in the same jurisdictions in which it operated during 1957-58. At the end of 1958-59, five States (Alaska, Arizona, Indiana, Iowa, and Nevada) still had no federally approved plan and received no Federal aid, nor had Guam—to which the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act were extended by the 1958 amendments.<sup>2</sup>

The second largest relative increase, 16 percent, occurred in aid to dependent children. This program is the most sensitive of the four to changes in economic conditions. The 25-percent increase in 1957-58 was attributable largely to the recession, the effects of which were still being mirrored in the 1958-59 figures.

During the entire period under review there has been a shift in the distribution of Federal

<sup>2</sup>A plan for Iowa was approved in 1959-60, and the State began to receive Federal grants in January 1960. A plan for Guam was approved (for this and the other categorical assistance programs) and the first grants were authorized for July 1960.

grants among the public assistance programs themselves. Public assistance grants are open-ended—that is, there is no specific limit on the amount authorized in the Social Security Act or its amendments, and the Federal Government has obligated itself to advance or reimburse a stated basic portion of State expenditures for each of the categorical assistance recipients. The rise or fall of Federal grants for each program therefore offers a general reflection of the growth or decline of the respective programs throughout the country.

In 1935-36, the first year of grants under the Act, grants for old-age assistance accounted for 87 percent of all public assistance grants and aid to dependent children for 9 percent. Aid to the blind constituted 4 percent of the total the first year, 3 percent the second, and between 2 percent and 3 percent annually thereafter. Except for 2 years during World War II, the old-age assistance program has received a gradually declining proportion of all public assistance grants and the aid to dependent children program a gradually increasing proportion. By 1950-51 grants for old-age assistance composed 70 percent, those for aid to dependent children 27 percent, and the first grants for aid to the permanently and totally disabled 1.5 percent of all public assistance grants. By 1958-59, old-age assistance grants had dropped to 58 percent, grants for aid to dependent children had advanced to 32 percent, and grants for aid to the permanently and totally disabled had risen to 8 percent of the \$2.0 billion distributed for public assistance during the year.

The reason for the upswing in children's aid at what may look like the expense of the needy aged is not that Government has switched attention from people at the end of the life span to those at its beginning—quite the contrary. The reason is that, as a larger proportion of the aged become eligible for old-age and survivors insurance benefits, there is a correspondingly smaller call on the old-age assistance program, especially in extended periods of general prosperity. This conclusion is borne out by the fact that, although the number of persons in the country aged 65 and over has increased over the decades, the number of old-age assistance recipients has decreased. The decline has occurred even though, in many States, as recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled reach old age they are transferred from that program to old-age assistance.

The rise in the proportion of the total represented by grants for aid to dependent children results from several factors: a general population growth, marked by proportionately more children; a general increase in marriage rates and also in divorce, separation, and illegitimacy rates; and a higher remarriage rate with an accompanying rise in the number of breadwinners supporting or trying to support two families. In addition, incomes of mother-headed families are

not rising at the same rate as those of normal families.

Another shift has taken place among the grant programs, one possibly of more importance because of its implications for social welfare financing. Ever since the beginning of World War II, grants for public assistance have been the largest made by the Federal Government for any one purpose. Second in order of dollar magnitude for most of that period have been the regular and

TABLE 1.—*Federal grants to State and local governments, amount and percent of total grants by purpose, fiscal years 1929–30 through 1958–59*

[In thousands]

Fiscal year	Total	Public assistance <sup>1</sup>		Employment security administration <sup>2</sup>		Health services <sup>3</sup>		Other welfare services <sup>4</sup>		Education <sup>5</sup>		Highway construction <sup>6</sup>		All other <sup>7</sup>	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1929–30	\$100,499					\$10	(%)	\$1,296	1.3	\$17,647	17.6	\$75,881	75.5	\$5,666	5.6
1930–31	180,282							1,406	.8	19,274	10.7	153,637	85.2	5,965	3.3
1931–32	213,879							1,672	.8	19,907	9.3	186,280	87.1	6,020	2.8
1932–33	190,052							1,710	.9	19,058	10.0	163,308	86.0	5,885	3.1
1933–34	1,802,703			\$616	(%)			1,382	.1	18,076	1.0	221,715	12.3	1,560,914	86.6
1934–35	2,196,577			1,257	0.1			1,516	.1	21,302	1.0	274,608	12.5	1,897,333	86.4
1935–36	1,014,656	\$28,424	2.8	3,068	.3	4,389	0.4	34,117	3.4	31,937	3.1	224,073	22.1	688,649	67.9
1936–37	818,434	143,934	17.6	11,484	1.4	12,758	1.6	24,489	3.0	32,044	3.9	340,717	41.6	233,007	30.9
1937–38	790,392	216,074	27.3	45,939	5.8	15,329	1.9	39,655	5.0	41,877	5.3	247,024	31.3	184,494	23.3
1938–39	1,030,576	246,898	24.0	62,858	6.1	14,754	1.4	71,493	6.9	43,233	4.2	191,572	18.6	309,768	38.8
1939–40	967,005	271,131	28.0	119,852	12.4	21,873	2.3	67,581	7.0	43,595	4.5	164,517	17.0	278,456	28.8
1940–41	915,357	329,845	36.0	65,632	7.2	25,869	2.8	90,255	9.9	105,978	11.6	171,042	18.7	126,737	13.8
1941–42	926,221	374,568	40.4	74,034	8.0	29,057	3.1	64,947	7.0	144,361	15.6	157,911	17.0	81,342	8.8
1942–43	991,212	395,623	39.9	39,800	4.0	30,396	3.1	54,518	5.5	163,812	16.5	174,323	17.6	132,739	13.4
1943–44	982,700	404,942	41.2	35,229	3.6	60,223	6.1	64,109	6.5	128,832	13.1	144,120	14.7	145,246	14.8
1944–45	917,065	409,985	44.7	33,730	3.7	78,555	8.6	73,978	8.1	96,414	10.5	87,429	9.5	136,974	14.9
1945–46	843,721	439,132	52.0	54,547	6.5	71,169	8.4	78,233	9.3	50,633	6.0	74,529	8.8	75,479	8.9
1946–47	1,548,896	613,831	39.6	99,252	6.4	63,134	4.1	460,934	20.8	57,600	3.7	198,774	12.8	55,371	3.6
1947–48	1,575,394	718,359	45.6	157,744	10.0	55,309	3.5	171,888	10.9	113,255	7.2	318,457	20.2	40,383	2.6
1948–49	1,835,544	927,897	50.6	161,138	8.8	66,647	3.6	129,125	7.0	68,988	3.8	410,397	22.4	71,353	3.9
1949–50	2,208,019	1,123,418	50.9	214,526	9.7	123,831	5.6	183,553	8.3	69,861	3.2	428,780	19.4	64,049	2.9
1950–51	2,250,127	1,185,764	52.7	175,642	7.8	174,342	7.7	171,707	7.6	80,265	3.6	400,050	17.8	62,358	2.8
1951–52	2,326,998	1,177,688	50.6	183,157	7.9	187,361	8.1	147,143	6.3	143,503	6.2	420,135	18.1	68,011	2.9
1952–53	2,756,829	1,329,933	48.2	197,537	7.2	172,810	6.3	200,522	7.3	246,691	8.9	517,311	18.8	92,025	3.3
1953–54	2,956,155	1,437,516	48.6	200,136	6.8	140,233	4.7	308,312	10.4	235,231	8.0	538,496	18.2	96,231	3.3
1954–55	3,093,925	1,426,599	46.1	188,898	6.1	119,194	3.9	369,254	11.9	277,830	9.0	566,699	19.3	115,442	3.7
1955–56	3,438,225	1,455,275	42.3	260,347	7.6	133,166	3.9	488,281	14.2	252,086	7.3	739,997	21.5	109,073	3.2
1956–57	3,933,005	1,556,422	39.6	319,511	8.1	163,249	4.2	526,288	13.4	253,562	6.4	954,733	24.3	159,240	4.0
1957–58	4,791,832	1,794,687	37.5	324,133	6.8	192,609	4.0	489,275	10.2	283,693	5.9	1,518,520	31.7	188,915	3.9
1958–59	6,313,134	1,966,394	31.1	297,261	4.7	247,371	3.9	507,330	9.5	350,979	5.6	2,613,897	41.4	239,902	3.8

<sup>1</sup> Old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind, 1935–36 to date, and beginning 1950–51, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, under the Social Security Act as amended.

<sup>2</sup> Employment service administration, from 1933–34 to 1942–43 and from 1946–47 to date; unemployment insurance administration, 1935–36 to date; administration of veterans' unemployment and self-employment allowances from 1947–48 to 1952–53; and distribution to State accounts in unemployment insurance trust fund of certain tax collections under Title IX of the Social Security Act, 1955–56 to 1957–58.

<sup>3</sup> Promotion of welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, 1929–30; maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, and general public health services under the Social Security Act, 1935–36 to date; venereal disease control, 1940–41 to date; emergency maternity and infant care, from 1942–43 to 1945–49 and 1950–51; construction of community facilities, 1944–45 and from 1953–54 to 1955–56; tuberculosis control, 1944–45 to date; mental health activities, cancer control, and hospital survey and construction, 1947–48 to date; heart disease control, 1949–50 to date; construction of cancer research facilities, from 1949–50 to 1953–54; construction of heart disease research facilities, from 1949–50 to 1952–53; industrial waste studies, from 1949–50 to 1952–53; emergency poliomyelitis vaccination, 1955–56 to date; water pollution control construction, waste-treatment works construction, and health research construction, 1956–57 to date.

<sup>4</sup> Vocational rehabilitation, and State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, 1929–30 to date; child welfare services, 1935–36 to date; removal of surplus agricultural commodities under sec. 32 of Act of Aug. 24, 1935, 1935–36 to date; school lunch and Federal annual contributions to public housing authorities, 1939–40 to date; community war service day care, 1942–43; veterans' re-use housing, from 1946–47 to 1950–51; commodities furnished by the Commodity Credit Corporation, 1949–50 to date; and school milk, 1954–55 to date.

<sup>5</sup> Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts, vocational education, education of the blind, agricultural extension work, State marine schools, 1929–30 to date; Office of Education emergency grants, from 1935–36 to 1940–41; training of defense (war production) workers, from 1940–41 to 1945–46; maintenance and operation of schools, 1946–47 to date; veterans' educational facilities, from 1947–48 to 1949–50; survey and construction of schools, 1950–51 to date; State

and local preparation for White House Conference on Education, 1954–55; library services, 1956–57 to date; defense education activities, 1958–59.

<sup>6</sup> Cooperative construction of rural post roads, 1929–30 to 1939–40; Federal aid highways, including regular and emergency, prewar and postwar, and trust fund activities, restoration of roads and bridges, flood relief, secondary and feeder roads, grade-crossing elimination, 1930–31 to date; National Industrial Recovery Act highway activities, 1933–34 to 1943–44, 1946–47 to 1948–49, and 1950–51; Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts activities, 1935–36 to 1943–44 and 1946–47 to 1951–52; access roads, flight strips, strategic highway network, and surveys and plans, 1941–42 to 1956–57 and 1958–59; public land highways, 1942–43 to date; payment of claims, 1945–46 to 1951–52; war and emergency damage in Hawaii, 1947–48 to 1955–56; reimbursement of District of Columbia highway fund, 1954–55 and 1957–58; and forest highways, 1957–58 to date.

<sup>7</sup> Agricultural experiment stations and forestry cooperation, including water-shed protection and flood prevention, 1929–30 to date; Civil Works Administration, 1933–34; Federal Emergency Relief Administration, from 1933–34 to 1937–38; Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, from 1933–34 to 1939–40; Reclamation Service (emergency), 1935–36; wildlife restoration, 1938–39 to date; Public Works Administration and liquidation thereof, from 1941–42 to 1949–50; war public works, from 1941–42 to 1943–44; supply and distribution of farm labor, from 1942–43 to 1948–49; community facilities, from 1944–45 to 1955–56; public works advance planning, from 1946–47 to 1948–49; cooperative projects in marketing, 1948–49 to date; Federal airport program, 1947–48 to date; disaster, drought and other emergency relief, 1948–49 to date; civil defense, 1951–52 to date; slum clearance and urban redevelopment, from 1952–53 to 1954–55; urban planning, urban renewal, 1955–56 to date; and National Science Foundation facilities and installations, beginning 1957–58.

<sup>8</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: *Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances of the United States Government*. Grants for the school lunch program from 1939–40 to 1942–43 and for the removal of surplus agricultural commodities from 1935–36 to 1946–47, as reported by the Department of Agriculture.

emergency grants for highway construction administered by the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce. All through the fifties the gap between assistance grants and highway grants has been narrowing, and by 1957-58 highway grants were within 15 percent of public assistance grants. In 1958-59, grants for highway construction not only caught up with but outstripped grants for public assistance by 33 per-

cent. Public assistance grants accounted for 37 percent of all Federal grants in 1957-58 and highway grants for 32 percent, but in 1958-59 highway grants represented more than 41 percent of all grants and public assistance grants had declined to 31 percent of the total (table 1). Highway grants have been separated from "all other" grants and are given in a separate column in all tables showing grants by purpose.

TABLE 2.—*Federal grants to State and local governments, by State and purpose,<sup>1</sup> fiscal year 1958-59*

[In thousands]

States ranked by 1956-58 average per capita personal income	Total	Public assistance	Employment security administration	Health services	Other welfare services	Education	Highway construction	All other
Total <sup>2</sup>	\$6,313,134	\$1,966,394	\$297,261	\$247,371	\$597,330	\$350,979	\$2,613,897	\$239,902
United States <sup>2</sup>	6,253,623	1,955,713	295,531	241,991	575,364	342,519	2,604,948	237,556
High-income group								
Delaware	14,356	2,304	708	943	1,058	829	7,846	668
Connecticut	63,816	15,244	5,199	2,608	6,154	3,117	23,724	7,770
Alaska	29,784	1,753	1,179	2,161	587	6,457	15,013	2,636
District of Columbia	31,628	7,262	2,220	2,786	3,206	198	10,655	5,303
California	545,982	217,452	29,890	12,151	29,537	45,212	194,409	17,331
New York	451,151	143,810	41,451	11,778	52,655	12,321	169,217	19,920
New Jersey	99,961	23,719	11,305	4,735	15,948	4,694	36,127	3,433
Nevada	26,015	2,321	1,086	748	444	1,608	17,310	2,496
Illinois	272,100	94,691	13,325	10,574	27,630	9,831	104,318	11,731
Massachusetts	156,998	63,188	11,121	4,463	14,990	6,754	50,100	6,383
Ohio	318,144	67,145	14,887	7,023	19,952	10,388	191,743	6,406
Maryland	84,673	15,489	4,716	3,407	8,336	11,621	37,801	3,302
Michigan	201,232	60,273	13,951	9,860	27,257	6,267	76,216	7,409
Washington	134,671	41,770	5,348	3,980	6,891	9,474	63,871	3,336
Pennsylvania	319,448	85,383	21,946	15,269	41,597	7,440	127,564	20,249
Wyoming	37,108	2,871	779	1,206	869	1,089	29,124	1,171
Middle-income group								
Indiana	97,146	24,836	5,179	4,683	10,659	5,647	43,381	2,761
Colorado	95,139	35,381	2,787	2,808	4,799	7,411	39,394	2,559
Oregon	74,774	17,980	3,468	2,892	3,615	2,389	41,896	2,533
Rhode Island	30,919	9,244	2,667	1,247	3,032	1,965	11,480	1,284
Missouri	205,237	86,208	4,892	4,667	13,515	7,312	80,989	7,655
Wisconsin	104,622	28,487	4,313	5,444	10,507	3,080	48,792	3,999
Montana	46,121	6,728	1,505	1,481	1,659	2,185	31,293	1,271
Arizona	67,168	13,760	3,274	2,310	3,870	6,477	36,050	1,427
Kansas	100,080	25,049	2,151	3,024	4,771	7,310	56,042	1,733
Minnesota	127,140	36,409	4,162	5,200	9,832	4,260	60,241	7,036
New Hampshire	24,816	3,872	1,181	922	1,704	1,256	15,181	699
Florida	142,539	50,121	5,597	6,678	10,997	10,605	53,972	4,570
Iowa	109,991	28,903	2,603	4,484	8,139	3,969	59,032	2,861
Nebraska	49,285	11,999	1,267	2,522	3,008	3,990	24,700	1,799
Texas	352,855	124,032	11,441	13,720	25,880	19,991	145,677	12,115
New Mexico	70,837	14,803	1,607	2,962	3,707	7,448	38,178	2,133
Utah	47,595	9,249	2,188	2,199	2,889	2,427	26,608	2,034
Vermont	18,271	4,069	900	1,609	1,147	660	9,127	758
Low-income group								
Maine	1,678,614	579,908	47,976	78,593	185,313	99,112	629,175	58,537
Oklahoma	41,222	11,356	1,467	1,692	3,159	2,298	19,757	1,494
Idaho	176,166	73,227	3,536	5,444	13,107	9,808	64,204	6,840
Virginia	42,345	6,786	3,041	1,517	1,447	2,556	25,831	1,167
Louisiana	108,723	16,287	2,571	6,105	13,077	16,356	48,168	6,158
North Dakota	197,271	100,900	3,583	5,620	15,840	5,374	60,508	5,447
South Dakota	42,495	6,749	1,037	1,852	2,011	1,834	27,351	1,661
West Virginia	34,846	8,051	763	1,742	2,700	3,342	17,251	998
Georgia	77,552	26,739	2,139	5,150	11,611	2,280	27,494	2,140
Tennessee	154,016	65,322	3,979	6,081	18,263	9,840	44,179	6,351
Kentucky	133,852	42,100	3,835	7,702	19,412	5,604	48,270	6,930
North Carolina	123,407	38,602	3,486	7,054	17,045	5,812	48,222	3,185
Alabama	140,070	47,218	5,657	7,721	14,865	7,667	52,359	4,584
South Carolina	130,201	47,474	3,953	7,433	16,384	9,497	41,606	3,855
Arkansas	78,849	21,403	2,950	4,448	8,482	7,197	32,854	1,514
Mississippi	89,883	31,813	3,031	4,245	13,618	3,949	30,535	2,692
Outlying areas:								
Hawaii	19,150	4,034	858	2,139	1,981	5,126	4,273	739
Puerto Rico	38,264	6,401	790	2,979	19,376	2,457	4,676	1,584
Virgin Islands	967	245	67	245	349	58	-----	2

<sup>1</sup> See footnotes to table 1 for programs in each group of grants.

<sup>2</sup> Includes a small amount undistributed, grants to the outlying areas listed, and grants under a few programs to American Samoa, the Canal Zone, Guam, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

<sup>3</sup> Includes a small amount of advances and undistributed sums.

Source: *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1959*. Personal income data are from the *Survey of Current Business*, August 1959.

## **Employment Security**

The \$297 million granted in 1958-59 for State employment service and unemployment insurance administration represents an increase of \$7 million or 2.3 percent from the administration grants in 1957-58. From 1955-56 through 1957-58 the employment security total included amounts transferred on a pro rata basis to the State accounts in the unemployment trust fund from the excess of Federal unemployment tax collections over (1) total Federal and State administrative expenses for the program and (2) the \$200 million loan fund in the Federal unemployment account in the unemployment trust fund. In the 3 years a total of \$137 million was transferred to the State accounts as additional reserves. As a result of severe demands on the loan fund (which is itself built up from the excess of tax collections over administrative expenses) during the recent recession, not only was there no excess for distribution in 1958-59 but the fund was temporarily exhausted except for about \$1 million in interest earned on outstanding loans. Comparison of the employment security totals for 1958-59 and the preceding year, therefore, would present a distorted view of the program's development.

## **Health Services**

A total of \$247 million was granted for health services in 1958-59, about 28 percent or \$55 million more than grants for these purposes in 1957-58. The largest increases, in both percentage and dollar terms, occurred in health construction programs. Grants for building health research facilities rose 176 percent to \$8 million, and grants for constructing waste-treatment works went up 116 percent to \$36 million. The two largest dollar increases were in grants for the construction of hospital and medical facilities (\$30 million) and waste-treatment works (almost \$20 million). Among them, these three construction programs accounted for practically the entire increase in the health service grants; increases of 1-3 percent (\$1 million or less) in some programs were canceled by comparable decreases in others.

Grants for the control of venereal disease are once more on the increase. From wartime levels of \$7-\$10 million, this program rose to peak grants of \$13 million in 1948-49 and then declined by a few million each year to a low of \$631,000

in 1954-55. Since then the annual grants have been slowly increasing: \$1.2 million in 1955-56 and 1956-57; \$1.7 million in 1957-58; and \$2.4 million in 1958-59. This last sum was 43 percent higher than the preceding year's grant.

There is, of course, no direct causal connection between the growth of a Federal grant program to aid control of a disease and the increase or decrease of the incidence of that disease. The Public Health Service has noted, however, that the decline of a control program below certain minimum levels will result in the "bouncing up again" of a disease previously brought under control. The venereal disease control program would seem to have been reduced to too low a level. The situation appears to have been corrected in 1958-59, for the 1959-60 grants will be about the same as those of 1958-59.

Grants for the control of tuberculosis, on the other hand, have remained fairly constant in recent years at about \$4 million, after a slow decline from \$7 million a year a decade or so ago. There would appear to have been no reversal in the downward trend of the incidence of this disease as a result of the reduction of the control program. The danger here lies not in the resurgence of tuberculosis but in the unnecessary prolongation of the disease as a public health problem.

## **Other Welfare Services**

The \$597 million granted in 1958-59 for welfare services other than public assistance represented an increase of 22 percent from the \$489 million granted during the preceding year. Of the eight programs in this group (see footnote 4, table 1), only two have solely welfare aspects. Two have certain health and medical aspects in addition, and the remaining four are connected as closely with agricultural surplus and price support programs as with welfare.

Grants for child welfare services rose \$2.3 million (24 percent) to \$12 million in 1958-59. The increase was the largest, both relatively and in dollars, in recent years. Grants for this program, established under the Social Security Act of 1935, remained substantially less than \$2 million until 1946-47. They then increased gradually until, in 1952, they topped \$7 million. The amount hovered in the \$6-millions for several years and

did not reach a peak again until 1956-57, when \$8 million was granted; grants in 1957-58 totaled more than \$9 million.

It was among the welfare programs associated with agricultural price support and surplus commodity removal that the largest increases occurred from 1957-58 to 1958-59. School lunch grants rose 45 percent to \$142 million, grants in the form of commodities donated by the Commodity Credit Corporation advanced 41 percent to top \$80 million, school milk grants rose 11 percent to \$74 million, and grants for the removal of surplus agricultural commodities increased 8 percent to more than \$126 million. These figures pertain to the domestic aspects of the food distribution programs; foreign distribution is excluded. Together, the annual increase in the four food programs accounted for \$85 million or 78 percent of the total increase in grants for "other welfare" purposes.

In the past several years these domestic food programs have constituted about 70 percent of grants for all welfare programs other than public assistance. This has been a gradual decrease from 1935-36, when the first grants of \$32 million for the removal of surplus agricultural commodities accounted for 94 percent of the grants for "other welfare" purposes.

### **Education**

An all-time high in grants for education was recorded in 1958-59, when \$351 million was distributed to State and local governments. This sum was 24 percent or \$67 million more than the grants of the preceding year.

The bulk of the increase is attributable to the \$44 million granted for several new programs under the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-864, signed September 2, 1958). Although the act was in effect during the last 3 quarters of 1958-59, by the time States had drawn up and submitted their plans, had them approved by the U.S. Office of Education, and been authorized to receive their first checks considerably less than 3 quarters of the fiscal year remained for operation.

Grants, as defined here, are made under four of the titles of the National Defense Education Act. Other titles provide loans and fellowships to undergraduate and graduate students and

loans, contracts, and grants to institutions and to public and private agencies. However, expenditures under those titles are not included in the \$44 million granted to State and local governments. Title III authorizes grants for the use of local elementary and secondary schools to strengthen instruction in science, mathematics, and modern foreign languages. Recipients have 2 years (instead of the more usual 1 year) in which to use the granted funds. Under title V, grants are made for State public school programs for the identification and encouragement of able students through testing and counseling. The U.S. Commissioner of Education can also make testing arrangements for private schools. Title VIII extends the Vocational Education Act of 1946 by providing grants for vocational education programs in areas now inadequately served and also for training and retraining "personnel equipped to render skilled assistance in fields particularly affected by scientific and technological developments." Title X provides grants for the improvement of the statistical services of State educational agencies.

As far as dollar amounts are concerned, the two most important grant programs in the education field until now have been the grants for school maintenance and operation in federally affected areas (started in 1946-47) and for school construction (started in 1950-51). These are the programs responsible for the jump of total grants for education, in the early years of the past decade, from less than \$100 million to substantially more than \$200 million and their maintenance at that level ever since.

### **Highway Construction**

Now that highway grants have become the largest of the complex of federally aided programs, a summary of their beginnings is appropriate. More than a decade ago the importance of their advent was characterized as follows:

The modern era of Federal grants-in-aid to States may be said to have begun with the passage of the Federal Aid Road Act of 1916 for the construction of rural post roads . . . . The . . . Act . . . was the first major innovation, both as to function and amount of money.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup>Byron L. Johnson, *The Principle of Equalization Applied to the Allocation of Grants-In-Aid*, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Bureau Memorandum No. 68, September 1947.

The highway grants, which began in 1916 with the Federal-aid highway system, antedate the series published here. In 1921 the public land highway program was started, and in 1936 the elimination of grade crossings and a Federal-aid program of secondary or feeder roads. Federal grants for highway construction in various periods and under various auspices are detailed in footnote 6, table 1.

By 1929-30, when this series begins, highway grants accounted for slightly more than three-fourths of the \$100 million granted annually. During the early depression years the grants rose to as much as 87 percent of total Federal grants, but they were then dwarfed by the relief program grants of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Civil Works Administration, which accounted for the bulk of all grants for a few years. During the war, highway grants remained fairly steady, averaging about 17 percent of all grants, which were relatively stable at slightly less than \$1 billion. The year 1945-46 marked a low point for the highway grant programs: the \$75 million granted represented less than 9 percent of all grants. From then on, however, increasing emphasis has been placed on Federal aid for highway construction. Sizable increases have occurred in the amounts granted for highways each year from 1946-47 to the present and, almost every year, in the annual percentage increases of these grants as well as in the proportion of total grants that they represented.

The year 1956-57 saw the beginning of grants from the earmarked taxes collected and deposited in the highway trust fund. In that year, when highway grants totaled \$955 million and made up 24 percent of all grants, \$953 million of the amount that went for highway grants came from the trust fund. In 1957-58, highway grants—again largely from the trust fund—increased 59 percent to \$1.5 billion, 32 percent of all grants. In 1958-59 all but \$30 million of the \$2.6 billion of highway grants came from the trust fund; the grants had increased 72 percent and represented more than 41 percent of all grants.

Although this group is labeled "highway construction," it should be pointed out that for some years—even before the highway trust fund was established—the grants have also been made to help meet the costs of engineering (including plans and surveys), highway administration, and

the acquisition of highway rights of way, in addition to actual construction. Federal aid does not extend to maintenance of roads and highways.

### "All Other" Grants

With the removal from the "all other" group of the highway construction grants, which completely overshadowed the rest of the programs, the miscellany now remaining consists of the agricultural and natural resources conservation grants (six programs, 37 percent of the "all other" grants in 1958-59), urban renewal (two programs, 32 percent), airport construction (one program, 24 percent), and civil defense and disaster relief (three programs, 7 percent). These group components are administered by several Federal agencies, and the sums granted for each program in the past few years are shown below.

Purpose of grant	Amount (in millions)		
	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57
Total.....	\$238.2	\$180.1	\$159.2
Agricultural experiment.....	30.6	29.7	28.3
Airport construction.....	56.6	42.9	20.6
Civil defense.....	11.4	15.4	8.6
Cooperative marketing.....	2.9	2.9	2.8
Defense community facilities.....	.2	1.3	.7
Disaster relief.....	4.1	11.9	10.2
Drought relief.....			18.0
Forestry cooperation.....	12.4	11.9	10.8
National Science Foundation, facilities and installations.....		.5	
Urban planning.....	1.8	2.0	.7
Urban renewal.....	75.5	35.2	29.6
Watershed protection and flood prevention.....	22.9	16.8	13.2
Wildlife restoration.....	19.8	18.6	15.7

Grants for miscellaneous purposes totaled \$240 million in 1958-59, \$51 million or 27 percent more than the 1957-58 total and \$81 million or 51 percent more than that in 1956-57. Urban renewal grants more than doubled from 1957-58; they accounted for \$41 million of the total increase. Airport construction grants increased \$14 million (32 percent), grants for civil defense declined \$4 million, and disaster relief dropped \$8 million. Slight increases occurred in the other programs.

### RELATION TO OTHER INDICATORS

#### Population and Personal Income

Grants per capita are shown in table 3 by State and major purpose. The States are ranked by

per capita personal income and divided into high-, middle-, and low-income groups. To dampen the effect of single-year fluctuations in income that might temporarily change a State's ranking, per capita personal income for the most recent 3 years has been averaged.

Within each income group the States vary widely in the amount of Federal grants received

per capita. Total grants in 1958-59 ranged from \$155.94 per person in Alaska to \$17.24 in New Jersey, a range of \$138.70. Both are high-income States. (Alaska was ranked among the States in 1958-59, and Hawaii continued to be shown with the other outlying areas because it had not yet been officially admitted to the Union at the close of the fiscal year.)

TABLE 3.—*Per capita Federal grants to State and local governments, by State and purpose, fiscal year 1958-59*

States ranked by 1956-58 average per capita personal income	Average per capita personal income, 1956-58	Per capita grants <sup>1</sup>						
		Total	Public assistance	Employment security administration	Health services	Other welfare services	Education	Highway construction
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	\$35.75	\$11.14	\$1.68	\$1.40	\$3.38	\$1.90	\$14.80	\$1.36
United States <sup>3</sup> .....	\$2,025	36.06	11.28	1.70	1.40	3.32	1.98	15.02
High-income group.....	30.97	9.39	1.99	1.05	2.86	1.53	12.83	1.33
Delaware.....	2,819	32.33	5.19	1.59	2.12	2.38	1.87	17.67
Connecticut.....	2,807	27.00	6.45	2.20	1.10	2.60	1.32	10.04
Alaska.....	2,600	155.94	9.18	6.17	11.31	3.07	33.80	78.60
District of Columbia.....	2,567	38.20	8.77	2.68	3.36	3.87	.24	12.87
California.....	2,526	38.22	15.22	2.09	.85	2.07	3.17	13.61
New York.....	2,519	27.66	8.82	2.54	.72	3.23	.76	10.37
New Jersey.....	2,494	17.24	4.09	1.95	.82	2.75	.81	6.23
Nevada.....	2,473	95.64	8.53	3.99	2.75	1.63	5.91	63.64
Illinois.....	2,435	27.21	9.47	1.33	1.06	2.76	.98	10.43
Massachusetts.....	2,327	32.04	12.90	2.27	.91	3.06	1.38	10.22
Ohio.....	2,213	33.37	7.04	1.56	.80	2.09	1.09	20.11
Maryland.....	2,173	28.60	5.23	1.59	1.15	2.82	3.92	12.77
Michigan.....	2,161	25.70	7.70	1.78	1.26	3.48	.80	9.73
Washington.....	2,117	48.62	15.08	1.93	1.44	2.49	3.42	23.06
Pennsylvania.....	2,106	28.55	7.63	1.96	1.36	3.72	.66	11.40
Wyoming.....	2,025	117.80	9.11	2.47	3.83	2.76	3.46	92.46
Middle-income group.....	39.20	11.80	1.36	1.53	2.75	2.19	18.26	1.32
Indiana.....	2,012	21.28	5.44	1.13	1.03	2.33	1.24	9.50
Colorado.....	1,983	57.49	21.38	1.68	1.70	2.90	4.48	23.80
Oregon.....	1,979	42.83	10.30	1.99	1.66	2.07	1.37	24.00
Rhode Island.....	1,977	35.74	10.68	3.08	1.44	3.50	2.27	13.27
Missouri.....	1,975	48.67	20.44	1.16	1.11	3.20	1.73	19.21
Wisconsin.....	1,919	26.59	7.24	1.10	1.38	2.67	.78	12.40
Montana.....	1,900	68.33	9.97	2.23	2.19	2.46	3.24	46.36
Arizona.....	1,877	57.16	11.71	2.79	1.97	3.29	5.51	30.68
Kansas.....	1,857	47.34	11.85	1.02	1.43	2.26	3.46	26.51
Minnesota.....	1,847	38.04	10.89	1.25	1.56	2.94	1.27	18.03
New Hampshire.....	1,842	42.64	6.65	2.03	1.58	2.93	2.16	26.08
Florida.....	1,829	31.57	11.10	1.24	1.48	2.44	2.35	11.95
Iowa.....	1,787	39.55	10.39	.94	1.61	2.93	1.43	21.23
Nebraska.....	1,779	34.37	8.37	.88	1.76	2.10	2.78	17.22
Texas.....	1,776	37.84	13.30	1.23	1.47	2.78	2.14	15.62
New Mexico.....	1,719	82.85	17.31	1.88	3.46	4.34	8.71	44.65
Utah.....	1,711	55.47	10.78	2.55	2.56	3.37	2.83	31.01
Vermont.....	1,699	49.12	10.94	2.42	4.33	3.08	1.77	24.54
Low-income group.....	43.69	15.09	1.25	2.05	4.82	2.58	16.38	1.52
Maine.....	1,676	43.67	12.03	1.55	1.79	3.35	2.43	20.93
Oklahoma.....	1,667	78.23	32.52	1.57	2.42	5.82	4.36	28.51
Idaho.....	1,666	64.05	10.41	4.66	2.33	2.22	3.92	39.62
Virginia.....	1,659	27.84	4.17	.66	1.56	3.35	4.19	12.34
Louisiana.....	1,547	63.49	32.47	1.15	1.81	5.10	1.73	19.47
North Dakota.....	1,528	66.61	10.58	1.63	2.90	3.15	2.87	42.87
South Dakota.....	1,521	50.94	11.77	1.11	2.55	3.95	4.89	25.22
West Virginia.....	1,518	39.47	13.61	1.09	2.62	5.91	1.16	13.99
Georgia.....	1,451	40.67	17.25	1.05	1.61	4.82	2.60	11.67
Tennessee.....	1,402	38.60	12.14	1.11	2.22	5.60	1.62	13.92
Kentucky.....	1,372	39.98	12.50	1.13	2.29	5.52	1.88	15.62
North Carolina.....	1,352	31.34	10.57	1.27	1.73	3.33	1.72	11.72
Alabama.....	1,317	41.15	15.00	1.25	2.35	5.18	3.00	13.15
South Carolina.....	1,191	32.98	8.95	1.23	1.86	3.55	3.01	13.74
Arkansas.....	1,179	51.33	18.17	1.73	2.42	7.78	2.26	17.44
Mississippi.....	1,003	49.94	16.63	1.37	2.22	6.63	2.64	18.82
Outlying areas:								
Hawaii.....	1,820	30.30	6.38	1.36	3.39	3.13	8.11	6.76
Puerto Rico.....		16.49	2.76	.34	1.28	8.35	1.06	2.01
Virgin Islands.....		40.28	10.22	2.80	10.22	14.56	2.40	.07

<sup>1</sup> See footnotes to table 1 for programs in each group of grants.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table 2.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table 2.

<sup>4</sup> Estimated.

Source: Grants data are from the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury* . . . June 30, 1959 and are on the basis of checks issued in the fiscal year.

Per capita grants are based on estimates of the Bureau of the Census for the total population, excluding the Armed Forces overseas, as of July 1, 1958 (*Current Population Reports, Population Estimates*, Series P-25, No. 210), plus Bureau of the Census estimates for outlying areas. Personal income data are for the calendar year and are from the *Survey of Current Business*, August 1959.

The States ranking second highest and second lowest in per capita grants were Wyoming with \$117.80 per person and Indiana with \$21.28. Occupying income-rank positions 16 and 17, respectively, these two States fall on opposite sides of the arbitrary dividing line between high- and

middle-income States, although the difference in their per capita income was only \$13. The wide difference (\$96.52) between their per capita grants is the result of minimum allotment provisions in certain of the grant formulas that operate to provide higher grants per capita in the more

TABLE 4.—*Federal grants to State and local governments in relation to personal income and State general revenues, by State, fiscal year 1958-59*

States ranked by 1956-58 average per capita personal income	Total grants to States			Grants under programs administered by Social Security Administration				
	Amount (in thousands)	As percent of personal income for calendar year 1958	As percent of total State general revenues <sup>1</sup>	Amount (in thousands)	As percent of personal income	As percent of total State general revenues	As percent of total grants	Per capita
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	\$6,313,134			\$2,009,623			32	\$11.38
United States <sup>3</sup> .....	6,253,623	1.8	25.4	1,997,268	0.6	8.1	32	11.52
High-income group.....								
Delaware.....	2,787,067	1.3	22.2	859,677	.4	6.9	31	9.55
Connecticut.....	14,356	1.1	14.4	2,568	.2	2.6	18	5.78
Alaska.....	63,816	1.0	20.0	15,820	.2	5.0	25	6.69
District of Columbia.....	29,784	4.1.3	66.9	2,183	.4	4.9	7	11.43
California.....	31,628	1.5	(1)	7,720	.4	(1)	24	9.32
New York.....	545,982	1.5	19.8	219,423	.6	8.0	40	15.36
New Jersey.....	451,151	1.1	21.0	145,496	.3	6.8	32	8.92
Nevada.....	99,961	.7	18.7	24,291	.2	4.5	24	4.19
Illinois.....	26,015	3.8	38.9	2,612	.4	3.9	10	9.60
Massachusetts.....	272,100	1.1	25.6	95,954	.4	9.0	35	9.60
Ohio.....	156,998	1.3	22.4	64,036	.6	9.2	41	13.07
Maryland.....	318,144	1.6	28.4	68,686	.3	6.1	22	7.21
Michigan.....	84,673	1.3	19.8	16,317	.2	3.8	19	5.51
Washington.....	201,232	1.2	17.1	61,748	.4	5.2	31	7.89
Pennsylvania.....	134,671	2.3	22.3	42,400	.7	7.0	31	15.31
Wyoming.....	319,448	1.4	24.9	87,297	.4	6.8	27	7.80
	37,108	5.6	39.4	3,126	.5	3.3	8	9.93
Middle-income group.....	1,764,535	2.0	27.2	542,910	.6	8.4	31	12.06
Indiana.....	97,146	1.1	17.3	25,534	.3	4.6	26	5.59
Colorado.....	95,139	2.7	30.6	36,034	1.0	11.6	38	21.77
Oregon.....	74,774	2.1	24.6	18,468	.5	6.1	25	10.58
Rhode Island.....	30,919	1.8	26.7	9,553	.6	8.2	31	11.04
Missouri.....	205,237	2.4	40.6	87,109	1.0	17.2	42	20.66
Wisconsin.....	104,622	1.4	19.2	29,350	.4	5.4	28	7.46
Montana.....	46,121	3.5	36.8	7,101	.5	5.7	15	10.52
Arizona.....	67,168	3.0	30.8	14,039	.6	6.4	21	11.95
Kansas.....	100,080	2.4	30.2	25,653	.6	7.8	26	12.13
Minnesota.....	127,140	2.0	24.3	37,502	.6	7.2	29	11.22
New Hampshire.....	24,816	2.3	32.4	4,147	.4	5.4	17	7.13
Florida.....	142,539	1.7	22.3	51,102	.6	8.0	36	11.32
Iowa.....	109,991	2.1	25.9	29,674	.6	7.0	27	10.67
Nebraska.....	49,285	1.8	30.6	12,358	.4	7.7	25	8.62
Texas.....	352,855	2.1	29.6	126,067	.7	10.6	36	13.52
New Mexico.....	70,837	4.6	30.8	15,281	1.0	6.6	22	17.87
Utah.....	47,595	3.1	32.0	9,592	.6	6.4	20	11.18
Vermont.....	18,271	2.8	28.7	4,347	.7	6.8	24	11.68
Low-income group.....	1,678,614	3.0	30.3	594,681	1.1	10.7	35	15.48
Maine.....	41,222	2.5	30.2	11,714	.7	8.6	28	12.41
Oklahoma.....	176,166	4.4	38.2	73,926	1.9	16.0	42	32.83
Idaho.....	42,345	3.8	39.8	7,097	.6	6.7	17	10.89
Virginia.....	108,723	1.7	26.0	17,588	.3	4.2	16	4.50
Louisiana.....	197,271	4.0	25.8	101,901	2.1	13.3	52	32.80
North Dakota.....	42,495	3.9	31.3	7,081	.6	5.2	17	11.10
South Dakota.....	34,846	3.0	31.6	8,330	.7	7.6	24	12.18
West Virginia.....	77,552	2.6	30.9	27,495	.9	10.9	35	13.99
Georgia.....	154,016	2.7	30.0	66,597	1.2	13.0	43	17.59
Tennessee.....	133,852	2.7	31.2	43,434	.9	10.1	32	12.52
Kentucky.....	123,407	2.9	34.5	39,713	.9	11.1	32	12.86
North Carolina.....	140,070	2.2	24.0	48,923	.8	8.4	35	10.95
Alabama.....	130,201	3.0	31.6	48,854	1.1	11.8	38	15.44
South Carolina.....	78,849	2.7	26.1	22,471	.8	7.4	28	9.40
Arkansas.....	89,883	4.1	36.6	32,605	1.5	13.3	36	18.62
Mississippi.....	107,717	4.7	35.1	36,951	1.6	12.1	34	17.13
Outlying areas:								
Hawaii.....	19,150	1.7	11.6	4,409	.4	2.7	23	6.98
Puerto Rico.....	38,264			7,480			20	3.22
Virgin Islands.....	967			466			48	10.41

<sup>1</sup> General revenue data for the District of Columbia not yet available; all affected totals adjusted accordingly.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table 2.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table 2.

<sup>4</sup> Personal income for Alaska estimated.

Source: State general revenue data are for fiscal year 1958-59 and are from *Summary of State Government Finances in 1959* (Bureau of the Census). For sources of other data see table 4.

sparingly populated States. For about 6 years before 1958-59 the highest grants per capita were received in Nevada, which has the smallest population of any State. The lowest per capita grants in those years were received in New Jersey, one of the most heavily industrialized and densely populated States in the country. Nevada is still the State of smallest population, followed closely by Alaska.

Total grants and grants for public assistance, health, other welfare services, education, and highways tend to vary inversely with per capita income, but there is a noticeable tendency for employment security grants to vary directly with State per capita income. In general, grants are somewhat higher per capita in the low-income States than in the middle-income States and higher in the middle-income group than in the high-income group. There is considerable overlap, however, from group to group. Oklahoma's total grants of \$78.23 per capita, the highest among the low-income States in 1958-59, were only \$4.62 less than New Mexico's \$82.85 per capita, the highest among the middle-income States. The lowest per capita grants among the low-income States—\$27.50 in Virginia—were only \$6.16 less than the lowest of the middle-income States—\$21.28 in Indiana. The range in the middle-income States was \$61.57, less than half the range among the high-income States; in the low-income States the range was \$50.39.

The effect of the minimum allotment provisions shows up most notably in the grant programs for highway construction. In Nevada, which was the eighth highest State in terms of per capita personal income and where grants amounted to \$95.64 for each inhabitant (compared with \$36.06 for the United States), 67 percent of all grants received were for highway construction. An even higher proportion of the total—more than 78 percent—was received for highways in Wyoming, where grants totaled \$117.80 per capita. In other sparsely populated States the situation was similar: highway construction grants accounted for 56 percent of the \$55.47 per capita granted in Utah, for 54 percent of Arizona's \$57.16 per capita, and more than half of Alaska's \$155.94 per capita. Of the \$82.85 per capita received in grants in New Mexico, 54 percent was for highway construction and 21 percent for public assistance, leaving 25 percent or less than \$21 per capita for all other federally aided programs.

Because of the Federal matching requirements in the Social Security Act, total grants per capita were also significantly high in States that spend relatively large sums from State and local funds for their public assistance programs. Louisiana, for example, was fifth among the low-income States and received grants amounting to \$63.49 per capita; 51 percent, or \$32.41 per capita, was for public assistance, compared with \$11.28 per capita for the country as a whole. Oklahoma, second among the low-income States, received \$78.23 in grants for each inhabitant, of which 42 percent or \$35.52 was for public assistance. The decreasing proportion that public assistance grants represent among all grants is also reflected by these figures: in the preceding year, 64 percent of the grants to Louisiana were for public assistance and 52 percent of those to Oklahoma.

#### General Revenues

Table 4 shows the relation in 1958-59 of total Federal grants and of grants administered by the Social Security Administration to personal income received in each State and to total State general revenues. On balance, grants tend to represent a higher percentage of both of these indicators in States with low per capita income. The percentages are also high in the "public land" States and in those that make relatively heavy expenditures for public assistance. Federal grants in 1958-59 represented 1.7 percent of personal income for the United States and 25.4 percent of State general revenues.

It is more meaningful to relate grants to combined State and local general revenues than to the general revenues of the States alone. A new serial publication of the Bureau of the Census<sup>4</sup> now makes this comparison possible, although with a 1-year lag. Total grants in 1957-58, reported in the BULLETIN for June 1959, represented 21.7 percent of State general revenues. It can now be added that they represented 11.4 percent of all State and local general revenues in that year (table 5). When the States are grouped by income level, it is found that grants as a proportion of State and local general revenues in 1957-58 followed the same general pattern as

<sup>4</sup> *Governmental Finances in 1958* (G-GF 58, No. 2), October 28, 1959.

TABLE 5.—Federal grants as percent of State and local general revenues, fiscal year 1957-58

States ranked by 1955-57 average per capita personal income	Total grants to States		Grants under programs administered by Social Security Administration	
	Amount (in thou- sands)	As percent of total State and local general revenues	Amount (in thou- sands)	As percent of total State and local general revenues
United States.....	\$4,715,639	11.4	\$1,822,310	4.4
High-income group.....				
Delaware.....	2,161,831	8.9	801,272	3.3
Connecticut.....	9,939	9.7	2,644	2.6
New York.....	30,049	8.5	15,427	2.6
California.....	354,751	7.2	129,084	2.6
District of Columbia.....	456,683	9.5	205,298	4.3
New Jersey.....	23,254	11.3	6,103	3.0
Nevada.....	75,983	5.7	19,950	1.5
Illinois.....	20,852	10.7	2,359	2.2
Massachusetts.....	199,971	8.9	80,004	3.6
Ohio.....	128,169	9.8	63,849	4.9
Michigan.....	208,882	10.3	74,933	3.7
Maryland.....	170,503	8.6	58,084	2.9
Washington.....	64,809	10.1	13,704	2.1
Pennsylvania.....	99,234	12.6	36,902	5.1
Rhode Island.....	203,121	9.3	59,037	2.7
Indiana.....	33,544	17.8	8,294	4.4
Middle-Income group.....	62,088	6.5	22,599	2.4
Wyoming.....	1,320,606	13.1	480,894	4.8
Oregon.....	27,556	21.3	2,910	2.3
Colorado.....	59,518	11.6	16,829	3.3
Missouri.....	85,274	16.5	34,576	6.7
Montana.....	170,205	20.0	84,027	9.8
Wisconsin.....	30,190	15.3	6,536	3.3
New Hampshire.....	75,840	8.1	27,866	3.0
Minnesota.....	19,948	16.0	4,122	3.3
Florida.....	85,190	9.6	32,833	3.7
Kansas.....	112,027	10.6	53,178	5.0
Texas.....	63,606	11.8	22,641	4.2
Arizona.....	286,852	14.5	112,257	5.7
Iowa.....	50,698	16.4	11,662	3.8
Nebraska.....	84,364	12.5	23,922	3.5
Maine.....	39,194	12.9	11,597	3.8
Utah.....	29,051	14.0	11,036	5.6
Virginia.....	28,428	13.7	8,678	4.2
Low-income group.....	72,165	11.0	15,627	2.4
Vermont.....	1,224,329	18.0	540,144	7.9
Idaho.....	13,548	14.0	4,315	4.4
Oklahoma.....	26,374	17.0	5,796	3.7
New Mexico.....	132,712	22.9	69,102	11.9
Louisiana.....	61,523	22.5	12,236	4.5
West Virginia.....	132,704	16.4	86,564	10.7
North Dakota.....	50,057	15.6	24,665	7.7
Georgia.....	31,552	17.2	5,913	3.2
South Dakota.....	122,703	16.2	62,037	8.2
Tennessee.....	30,301	16.9	7,100	4.0
Kentucky.....	88,938	15.0	37,601	6.3
North Carolina.....	86,007	18.0	38,642	8.1
Alabama.....	108,336	14.5	43,147	5.8
South Carolina.....	118,773	21.5	51,022	9.2
Arkansas.....	57,114	15.5	21,663	5.9
Mississippi.....	74,584	23.3	32,628	10.2
	89,103	23.7	37,623	10.0

Source: General revenue data are from *Governmental Finances in 1958* (Bureau of the Census, G-GF 58, No. 2); grants data are from *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury* ... June 30, 1958.

their relation to State general revenues. Grants composed an even larger proportion of State and local general revenues in the low-income States compared with the high-income States than the proportion they formed of State general revenues in the same groups of States. Within the groups there are wide variations from the overall pattern because of the wide differences from State

to State in the division of revenue sources between the State and the local levels of government.

## GRANTS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS

Grant programs administered by the Social Security Administration are seven in number: old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, maternal and child health services, crippled children's services, and child welfare services. The grants for employment security administration that are included in the Social Security Act are administered by the Department of Labor.

In 1958-59, \$2,010 million was granted for the Social Security Administration programs, an increase of \$174 million or 9.5 percent from the preceding year; total grants increased 31.7 percent in the same period. The proportion of all grants represented by the Social Security Administration grants dropped more sharply in 1958-59 than in any previous year. In that year they constituted only 32 percent of total grants, compared with 38 percent, 40 percent, and 43 percent, respectively, for the 3 immediately preceding fiscal years.

Social Security Administration grants equaled 5% of 1 percent of personal income in the United States in 1958-59 and 8 percent of State general revenues. For each person in the country they amounted to \$11.52 out of the \$36.06 represented by all grants. The proportion tended to be larger in States with low per capita personal income. As a proportion of all grants, Social Security Administration grants varied only slightly among the three income groups of States. State-by-State variation was considerably wider, from less than 6 percent in high-income Connecticut to 52 percent in low-income Louisiana. A further indication of the decline in the relative importance of these grants—particularly those for public assistance—is afforded by a comparison with the preceding fiscal year, when the span was from 11 percent of all grants in Nevada to 65 percent in Louisiana.

# Notes and Brief Reports

## Money Income Sources of Aged Persons, December 1959\*

The start of the 1960's found about 1.7 million persons aged 65 and over, or 11 percent of the Nation's aged population, still primarily dependent on public assistance. An estimated 1.1 million others had no income from employment or any public income-maintenance program. Predominantly women who had been widowed before their husbands were covered under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, they included some very wealthy individuals, but many more were dependent on and lived with children or other relatives, and some were being maintained in public institutions.

### SOCIAL INSURANCE AS A RESOURCE

Of the Nation's 15.7 million aged, three-fourths—almost 12 million—were drawing benefits under at least one social insurance or related program

\*Prepared by Lenore A. Epstein, Division of Program Research, Office of the Commissioner.

in December 1959. The old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system alone provided income for more than 10 million or 64 percent of those aged 65 and over. The compensation and pension programs for veterans and their survivors were next in importance, with an estimated 9 percent (counting wives of veterans on the rolls) receiving payments. Programs for government employees and railroad workers together provided support for about 1.5 million aged persons. It is estimated that more than half of those receiving a payment because of the disability or death of a veteran were also receiving a benefit because of the retirement or death of a worker in industry or government employment. More than 6 percent of the persons receiving social insurance benefits were also on the public assistance rolls because their benefits plus any other resources did not meet their needs, according to the standards set by their State of residence (table 1).

### INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT

Slightly more than 3 million aged persons had some earnings from employment during the survey month. Others, of course, had been in paid employment at some time during the preceding

TABLE 1.—Estimated number of persons aged 65 and over in the United States receiving money income from specified sources, by sex, December 1959<sup>1</sup>

Source of money income <sup>2</sup>	Number (in thousands)			Percentage distribution		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1. Population aged 65 and over, total.....	15,720	7,110	8,610	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Employment.....	3,890	2,240	1,650	24.7	31.5	19.2
Earners.....	3,010	2,240	770	19.1	31.5	9.0
Nonworking wives of earners.....	880		880	5.6		10.2
3. Social insurance and related programs <sup>3</sup> .....	11,750	5,710	6,040	74.8	80.3	70.2
OASDI.....	10,070	4,920	5,150	64.1	69.2	59.8
Railroad retirement program.....	610	310	300	3.9	4.4	3.5
Government employees' retirement programs.....	920	440	480	5.8	6.2	5.6
Veterans' compensation and pensions.....	1,430	820	610	9.1	11.5	7.1
Public assistance <sup>4</sup> .....	2,460	940	1,520	15.6	13.2	17.6
No money income or income solely from other sources.....	1,120	90	1,030	7.1	1.3	12.0
6. Income from more than one of sources in lines 2-5.....	3,500	1,870	1,630	22.3	26.3	18.9
OASDI and employment <sup>5</sup> .....	2,090	1,030	1,060	13.3	14.5	12.3
Other programs and employment <sup>6</sup> .....	670	420	250	4.3	5.9	2.9
Old-age assistance and OASDI.....	700	400	300	4.4	5.6	3.5
Other assistance and OASDI or related programs.....	40	20	20	.3	.3	.2

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Persons with income from sources specified may also have received money income from other sources, such as interest, dividends, private pensions or annuities, or cash contributions from relatives.

<sup>2</sup> Because persons frequently have income from more than one of the sources specified, the sum of persons shown on lines 2-5 exceeds the total number in the population (line 1). The estimates of persons with income from more than one source are developed from survey data and are therefore subject to sampling and reporting errors, as well as the error inherent in projecting survey findings to additional population groups and different dates, errors that are relatively more significant for small estimates.

<sup>3</sup> Persons with income from more than one of the programs listed are counted only once. Estimates of women with benefits under these programs include an estimated number of beneficiaries' wives not in direct receipt of

benefits. Not shown are some 100,000 aged persons who received unemployment insurance. No information is available on the overlap with other social insurance programs.

<sup>4</sup> Old-age assistance recipients and persons aged 65 and over receiving aid to the blind or to the permanently and totally disabled; includes a small number receiving vendor payments for medical care but no direct cash payment.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes a small number with income from employment and OASDI and also a related program; the figures on line 3 have already been adjusted for overlap among the insurance and related programs.

Source: Estimated in the Division of Program Research on the basis of published and unpublished data from the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and agencies administering income-maintenance programs.

year. In December more than three-tenths of the aged men and fewer than one-tenth of all the aged women were working. In addition, almost 900,000 women were supported in whole or in part by their husband's earnings. They represented only one-tenth of all women aged 65 or older: nearly 2 out of 3 aged women are widowed, divorced, or never married, and many others are married to men no longer in the labor force. The aged men who are still in the labor force, being younger than men who have retired completely, are more likely to be married to women under age 65.

The retirement provisions of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program permit full benefits to be paid to beneficiaries earning up to \$1,200 a year and some benefits when earnings are larger; retirement provisions under other public programs tend to be more liberal. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that barely one-third of those with income from employment had this as their sole source of income, apart from any returns on savings or investment that they may have received. Substantially this entire group, some 1.3 million persons, were eligible for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance on retirement—more than 1 million as insured workers and the others as wives of retired workers.

Including the 10.1 million receiving benefits in December and also those eligible but not receiving benefits, there were in all about 11.4 million aged persons eligible for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits at the end of December 1959 (table 2).

#### **RESOURCES OF PERSONS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR OASDI**

The 4.3 million aged persons not eligible for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits were a heterogeneous group. More than one-third were protected by another public retirement program: Approximately 1.1 million were receiving benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act or the provisions of the Federal Civil Service Act, other programs for retired civilian and military personnel of the Federal Government, or retirement programs for State and local government employees. Almost half a million persons aged 65 and over who were not receiving payments under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, railroad retirement, or public employee

TABLE 2.—Estimated number of aged persons not eligible for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, by income source and age, December 31, 1959

[In millions]

Item	Number	
	Aged 65 and over	Aged 72 and over
Total.....	15.7	7.9
Eligible for OASDI.....	11.4	5.2
Not eligible for OASDI.....	4.3	2.7
Beneficiaries of railroad and government employee retirement programs.....	1.1	.7
Beneficiaries of veterans' compensation and pension programs <sup>1</sup> .....	.5	
Others <sup>1,2</sup> .....	2.7	2.0
Public assistance recipients.....	1.7	1.2
Other.....	1.0	.8

<sup>1</sup> Not receiving benefits under programs for railroad or government employees.

<sup>2</sup> Not receiving payments under programs for veterans.

retirement programs were on the Veterans Administration rolls and receiving compensation or pension payments. Of the remaining 2.7 million aged persons, about 1.7 million were old-age assistance recipients. Most of the others were elderly widows, as previously noted.

Though half of all persons aged 65 and over were at least age 72, those eligible for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits tended to be younger. More than three-fifths of those not eligible were aged 72 and over. The 1.7 million primarily dependent on public assistance and others without protection under social insurance and related programs were heavily concentrated in the older ages, as shown by the estimates for the end of 1959 in table 2.

#### **Persons Receiving OASDI, OAA, or Both, June 30, 1959\***

Eleven and one-half million out of the 15.5 million persons aged 65 and over in the United States<sup>1</sup> at the end of June 1959 were receiving

\*Prepared in the Division of Program Research, Office of the Commissioner, from materials developed by the Bureau of Public Assistance and the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. For an analysis of the number of aged persons who receive income from other public income-maintenance programs or from employment see "Selected Sources of Money Income for Aged Persons, June 1959," *Social Security Bulletin*, December 1959, and "Money Income Sources of Aged Persons, December 1959," in this issue.

<sup>1</sup> Includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

TABLE 1.—Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits, old-age assistance payments, or both, by State, June 30, 1959

[In thousands]

State	Total population aged 65 and over <sup>1</sup>	Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving—			
		OASDI, OAA, or both	OASDI <sup>2</sup>	OAA	Both OASDI and OAA <sup>3</sup>
Total, 53 States..	15,522	11,500	9,726	2,420	646
Alabama.....	247	205	125	100	20
Alaska.....	7	4	3	1	1
Arizona.....	79	55	45	14	4
Arkansas.....	194	145	96	56	7
California.....	1,215	921	781	262	121
Colorado.....	145	115	81	52	18
Connecticut.....	221	170	161	15	6
Delaware.....	32	24	22	1	(4)
District of Columbia.....	69	35	33	3	1
Florida.....	463	354	306	70	22
Georgia.....	276	214	130	98	14
Hawaii.....	30	19	17	1	(4)
Idaho.....	58	42	36	8	2
Illinois.....	941	649	590	78	19
Indiana.....	420	314	291	29	6
Iowa.....	322	217	191	36	9
Kansas.....	229	158	135	30	7
Kentucky.....	279	210	162	57	9
Louisiana.....	218	188	96	125	33
Maine.....	103	80	72	12	4
Maryland.....	202	133	125	10	2
Massachusetts.....	521	414	370	82	38
Michigan.....	597	464	422	65	22
Minnesota.....	341	238	203	48	13
Mississippi.....	181	153	88	81	16
Missouri.....	467	362	278	119	36
Montana.....	65	45	39	7	2
Nebraska.....	156	105	94	16	4
Nevada.....	13	11	10	3	1
New Hampshire.....	64	48	45	5	2
New Jersey.....	500	383	370	19	6
New Mexico.....	50	32	23	11	1
New York.....	1,555	1,129	1,073	86	30
North Carolina.....	297	215	171	50	6
North Dakota.....	55	39	33	7	1
Ohio.....	848	617	551	90	24
Oklahoma.....	239	185	113	92	20
Oregon.....	170	133	123	18	7
Pennsylvania.....	1,060	763	725	50	12
Puerto Rico.....	107	87	47	40	(4)
Rhode Island.....	84	67	63	7	3
South Carolina.....	152	106	74	34	2
South Dakota.....	70	48	40	9	2
Tennessee.....	284	205	155	57	6
Texas.....	686	520	342	223	46
Utah.....	56	41	35	8	2
Vermont.....	44	31	28	6	2
Virgin Islands.....	2	1	1	1	(4)
Virginia.....	266	172	158	15	1
Washington.....	260	207	176	52	21
West Virginia.....	170	124	105	20	2
Wisconsin.....	387	286	260	37	11
Wyoming.....	25	17	15	3	1

<sup>1</sup> Estimated as of July 1, 1959, by the Bureau of Public Assistance.

<sup>2</sup> Number receiving old-age, wife's, husband's, widow's, widower's, and parent's benefits, adjusted to exclude (1) women beneficiaries aged 62-64, (2) wife beneficiaries under age 62 with child beneficiaries in their care, and (3) duplicate counts for beneficiaries receiving both old-age and wife's or husband's benefits. Total excludes 67,000 aged beneficiaries living in foreign countries.

<sup>3</sup> Estimates for March or April 1959.

<sup>4</sup> Fewer than 500.

monthly payments from either the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, the old-age assistance program, or both (table 1). This total included 9.7 million persons receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, 2.4 million receiving old-age assistance, and 650,000 re-

TABLE 2.—Persons aged 65 and over receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits, old-age assistance payments, or both per 1,000 aged population, by State, June 30, 1959<sup>1</sup>

State	Number per 1,000 aged population receiving—							
	OASDI		OASDI, OAA, or both		OAA		Both OASDI and OAA	
	Num- ber	Rank	Num- ber	Rank	Num- ber	Rank	Num- ber	Rank
Total.....	627	-----	741	-----	156	-----	42	-----
Alabama.....	504	41	830	4	406	3	80	18
Alaska.....	443	50	578	50	210	15	75	10
Arizona.....	571	38	606	38	176	20	51	14
Arkansas.....	494	43	746	23	290	10	38	21
California.....	642	18	757	20	215	13	100	3
Colorado.....	560	39	767	14	330	7	123	2
Connecticut.....	729	4	767	14	67	45	29	29
Delaware.....	691	11	724	29	44	52	11	47
District of Columbia.....	474	46	509	52	47	50	12	45
Florida.....	662	16	765	16	151	23	48	16
Georgia.....	470	48	774	11	356	6	52	13
Hawaii.....	570	35	619	49	50	48	10	50
Idaho.....	624	22	715	34	131	30	40	19
Illinois.....	627	19	690	39	83	41	20	39
Indiana.....	603	10	747	22	70	44	16	42
Iowa.....	592	31	674	44	111	35	29	29
Kansas.....	591	32	688	40	129	31	32	27
Kentucky.....	582	34	754	21	205	16	33	26
Louisiana.....	440	51	860	1	572	1	152	1
Maine.....	696	9	769	13	115	33	42	18
Maryland.....	621	23	658	46	48	49	11	47
Massachusetts.....	710	6	793	7	157	22	74	11
Michigan.....	706	8	777	9	108	36	37	22
Minnesota.....	596	27	701	36	142	25	37	22
Mississippi.....	486	45	842	3	446	2	90	5
Missouri.....	596	27	775	10	256	11	77	9
Montana.....	605	25	683	41	112	34	34	25
Nebraska.....	600	26	677	43	100	39	23	37
Nevada.....	741	2	845	2	201	17	97	4
New Hampshire.....	708	7	761	18	79	43	26	35
New Jersey.....	740	3	765	16	38	53	13	44
New Mexico.....	452	49	634	48	211	14	29	29
New York.....	690	12	726	28	55	47	19	41
North Carolina.....	575	37	722	31	169	21	22	38
North Dakota.....	594	30	703	35	135	27	26	35
Ohio.....	650	17	727	27	106	37	29	29
Oklahoma.....	472	47	771	12	384	4	85	6
Oregon.....	722	5	786	9	104	38	40	19
Pennsylvania.....	684	13	719	32	47	50	12	45
Puerto Rico.....	435	52	813	5	378	5	-----	-----
Rhode Island.....	745	1	797	6	83	41	31	28
South Carolina.....	489	44	698	37	223	12	14	43
South Dakota.....	578	36	682	42	132	29	28	33
Tennessee.....	544	40	724	29	200	18	20	39
Texas.....	499	42	758	19	326	8	67	12
Utah.....	627	19	738	25	147	24	36	24
Vermont.....	627	19	717	33	133	28	43	17
Virgin Islands.....	268	53	560	51	292	9	-----	-----
Virginia.....	595	29	647	47	57	46	5	51
Washington.....	676	14	793	7	200	18	83	7
West Virginia.....	619	24	728	26	120	32	11	47
Wisconsin.....	671	15	739	24	96	40	28	33
Wyoming.....	584	33	673	45	139	26	50	15

<sup>1</sup> Based on data in table 1.

ceiving payments from both of these programs.<sup>2</sup>

The aged persons receiving a monthly payment

<sup>2</sup> For additional information related to aged persons receiving both old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and old-age assistance, see Sue Ossman, "Characteristics of Aged Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries Who Also Receive Public Assistance," *Social Security Bulletin*, October 1959, and Sue Ossman, "Concurrent Receipt of Public Assistance and Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance," *Social Security Bulletin*, November 1959.

TABLE 3.—Persons aged 65 and over receiving old-age assistance and receiving or eligible to receive old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits, per 1,000 aged population, June 1940-June 1959

End of June—	Number per 1,000 aged population <sup>1</sup>		
	Eligible for OASDI <sup>2</sup>		Receiving OAA
	Total	Receiving benefits <sup>3</sup>	
1940	69	7	217
1941	86	23	233
1942	104	34	234
1943	125	41	219
1944	144	50	205
1945	175	62	194
1946	195	87	194
1947	212	106	202
1948	228	126	205
1949	245	149	218
1950	260	170	226
1951	355	235	215
1952	422	260	203
1953	459	314	194
1954	490	358	187
1955	520	415	179
1956	591	454	173
1957	648	525	168
1958	691	582	162
1959	716	627	156

<sup>1</sup> Includes Alaska and Hawaii and, beginning 1951, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup> The difference between the total number and the number receiving benefits represents the number of persons who could have drawn benefits except for employment.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 2, table 1.

from either program or from both represented 741 per 1,000 aged persons in the United States (table 2). Louisiana was the leading State, with 860 per 1,000; the District of Columbia had the lowest proportion (509 per 1,000).

In June 1959 there were four times as many beneficiaries of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance as there were recipients of old-age assistance. For a growing number of old-age assistance recipients, the assistance payment supplements their old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefit. Those receiving both an insurance benefit and an assistance payment represented about one-fourth of the total old-age assistance caseload. Ten years earlier the number of old-age assistance recipients who also received an old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefit represented about one-tenth of the total old-age assistance caseload.

The relative importance of the two programs varies considerably among the States. Louisiana, for example, had the highest proportion receiving a payment from both old-age assistance and old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (152 per 1,000), the highest proportion receiving old-age assistance (572 per 1,000), and the lowest proportion (excluding Puerto Rico and the Virgin

Islands) receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (440 per 1,000). At the other end of the scale, New Jersey, which had the lowest old-age assistance rate (38 per 1,000), had the third highest old-age, survivors, and disability insurance rate (740 per 1,000).

In addition to the 9.7 million aged persons who were receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits, 1.4 million (8.9 percent of all persons aged 65 and over) could have drawn benefits except for employment (table 3). Estimates of the number of aged persons eligible for these benefits are not available by State.

### Expenditures for Assistance Payments From State-Local Funds, 1958-59\*

In 1958-59, fiscal effort exerted by the States and localities to support all five public assistance programs combined rose slightly for the country as a whole. It declined in more than half the States, however, despite generally larger outlays for assistance payments from State and local funds. The relationship between the State and local share of assistance payments and personal income is used here as a rough indication of the fiscal effort made by States to finance public assistance.<sup>1</sup>

For the United States, expenditures for assistance payments from State-local funds amounted to 48 cents per \$100 of personal income in 1958-59, or 4.1 percent more than the 46 cents expended in the preceding year (table 1). This upward shift in fiscal effort reflects a greater proportionate increase for the Nation in total expenditures from State-local funds for assistance than in personal income. All but a few States experienced a rise in personal income, and most of them boosted the State-local outlay for assistance payments. Fiscal effort for public assistance went down in a majority of States, because the non-Federal share of assistance payments declined in

\*Prepared by Frank J. Hanmer, Division of Program Statistics and Analysis, Bureau of Public Assistance.

<sup>1</sup> In this note, expenditures for assistance payments from State and local funds for the fiscal years 1957-58 and 1958-59 are related respectively to personal income for the calendar years 1957 and 1958. Alaska and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are excluded from the analysis because personal income data are not available.

some States and increased less, percentagewise, than personal income in others.

### PERSONAL INCOME LOWER IN SOME AREAS

From 1957 to 1958, personal income for the United States rose 2.4 percent, or \$8.4 billion, but not all sections of the country fared equally well. A recession in manufacturing and mining hit hardest in the Great Lakes, Mideast,<sup>2</sup> and New England States, and a countercyclical spurt in farm income was mainly responsible for above-average increases in personal income in the Plains States and in the Southeast and Southwest. Though total personal income declined in the Great Lakes region, it would have dropped even more there and would also have fallen below the 1957 level in New England and the Mideast had it not been for increases in government disbursements for wages and salaries, old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits, and especially unemployment insurance benefits. Nationally, larger government disbursements contributed \$7.1 billion toward the net increase of \$8.4 billion in the various components of personal income that occurred in 1958.

The factors affecting personal income in the different geographic regions are naturally reflected in the changes in income in the individual States from 1957 to 1958. Personal income went up in 1958 in all except four States, but upward and downward shifts were generally small (table 2). Personal income fell—by less than 5 percent—in Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and West Virginia, which depend heavily upon mining or the manufacture of durable goods. Personal income rose less than 5 percent in 33 States, including nine<sup>3</sup> where the increase was less than 2.5 percent. Of these nine States and the four with a drop in personal income, all but Louisiana and West Virginia were located in the three regions hit hardest by the industrial recession. In contrast, personal income climbed 7.5 percent or more in six States,<sup>4</sup> mainly as a consequence of the boost in farm income.

<sup>2</sup> Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

<sup>3</sup> Connecticut, Illinois, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

<sup>4</sup> Arizona, Florida, Kansas, Mississippi, New Mexico, and North Dakota.

### EXPENDITURES FOR ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS RISE NATIONALLY

Percentage shifts in expenditures for assistance payments from State and local funds were usu-

TABLE 1.—*Expenditures for public assistance payments from State and local funds in relation to personal income and amount expended per inhabitant, by State, 1958-59*<sup>1</sup>

State	Percentage change in—		Expenditures from State and local funds for assistance			
	Personal income, 1958 from 1957	Expenditures from State and local funds for assistance, 1958-59 from 1957-58	Per \$100 of personal income			Per inhabitant, 1958-59
			1957-58	1958-59	Percent- age change, 1958-59 from 1957-58 <sup>2</sup>	
United States <sup>3</sup> ...	+2.4	+7.4	\$0.46	\$0.48	+4.1	\$9.88
Alabama...	+3.9	-9.8	.41	.36	-13.8	4.86
Arizona...	+9.1	-9.7	.35	.29	-18.5	5.57
Arkansas...	+5.0	-5.5	.56	.50	-11.3	6.08
California...	+4.0	+9.2	.65	.68	+4.5	17.45
Colorado...	+4.3	+8.1	1.21	1.25	+3.0	25.54
Connecticut <sup>4</sup> ...	+7	+14.4	.42	.47	+11.4	13.18
Delaware...	+3.0	+6.0	.19	.19	+1.6	5.22
Dist. of Col...	+4.5	+17.5	.22	.25	+12.9	6.64
Florida <sup>4</sup> ...	+7.8	+1.1	.30	.27	-8.7	5.07
Georgia...	+4.4	(*)	.41	.39	-4.8	5.83
Hawaii...	+5.1	+6.2	.30	.31	+1.1	6.09
Idaho <sup>4</sup> ...	+5.4	-15.3	.43	.33	-21.5	5.69
Illinois...	+9	+15.9	.45	.51	+13.5	12.49
Indiana...	-1.2	+7.5	.24	.26	+7.4	5.15
Iowa...	+2.8	-4.3	.48	.45	-8.0	8.31
Kansas...	+10.2	-2.5	.54	.47	-12.1	9.45
Kentucky...	+3.0	+2.7	.32	.32	-4	4.44
Louisiana...	+1.0	-13.8	1.12	.95	-15.5	14.95
Maine...	+3.1	-3.9	.52	.48	-7.1	8.24
Maryland...	+3.8	+11.6	.14	.15	+6.1	3.24
Massachusetts...	+2.8	-2	.80	.78	-2.6	18.56
Michigan...	-2.3	+23.0	.53	.66	+24.4	13.90
Minnesota...	+5.0	+6.2	.68	.68	+9	13.10
Mississippi...	+8.5	+6.0	.39	.37	-3.6	3.92
Missouri...	+4.0	+3.0	.52	.51	-2.3	10.31
Montana...	+3.7	-6.5	.58	.52	-10.6	9.93
Nebraska...	+4.7	-12.0	.33	.28	-15.8	5.23
Nevada...	+6.0	+2	.22	.21	-5.5	5.43
New Hampshire...	+3.3	-8.0	.40	.35	-11.0	6.67
New Jersey...	+1.9	+20.2	.22	.26	+16.8	6.44
New Mexico...	+10.7	+5.3	.38	.36	-4.8	6.68
New York...	+2.1	+15.3	.44	.49	+12.6	12.78
North Carolina...	+5.8	+6.0	.27	.27	+2	3.70
North Dakota...	+17.3	-5.0	.68	.54	-20.4	9.11
Ohio...	-2.0	+15.8	.38	.45	+17.8	9.82
Oklahoma...	+6.5	-11.1	1.32	1.09	-17.6	18.94
Oregon...	+3.7	+1.7	.59	.57	-3.2	11.36
Pennsylvania...	+2	+19.3	.28	.33	+17.8	7.03
Rhode Island...	+1.4	+3.3	.60	.62	+3.0	12.18
South Carolina...	+4.1	-7.7	.24	.22	-11.9	2.63
South Dakota...	+4.5	-6.1	.47	.41	-12.0	6.78
Tennessee...	+3.1	+9.4	.24	.25	+5.0	3.66
Texas <sup>4</sup> ...	+3.5	+3.1	.28	.28	-8	5.07
Utah...	+3.7	-7.0	.50	.45	-11.6	7.81
Vermont <sup>4</sup> ...	+2.4	-4.7	.42	.39	-8.1	6.72
Virginia...	+3.8	+2.0	.09	.09	-2.4	1.44
Washington...	+2.9	+3.0	1.06	1.06	+1	22.83
West Virginia...	-3.8	+4.5	.30	.32	+7.9	4.88
Wisconsin...	+1.9	+2.9	.49	.49	+1	9.50
Wyoming...	+3.4	+7.2	.40	.41	+3.3	8.58

<sup>1</sup> Expenditures are for fiscal years 1957-58 and 1958-59 and exclude amounts spent for administration; they are related respectively to personal income for calendar years 1957 and 1958.

<sup>2</sup> Computed from unrounded ratios.

<sup>3</sup> Data on income for Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands not available.

<sup>4</sup> Data for general assistance expenditures estimated.

<sup>5</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>6</sup> Reporting of general assistance expenditures incomplete.

ally greater than those in personal income in most States and in the country as a whole. In all 50 States combined, expenditures for assistance payments from State-local funds in 1958-59 rose 7.4 percent (\$119 million) from the amount spent in the preceding fiscal year. The rise occurred mainly because the economic recession of 1958 brought about an increase in the number of recipients of general assistance and aid to dependent children—the programs most responsive to fluctuations in the economy. Unemployed fathers had to apply for general assistance after exhausting their unemployment insurance benefits. In addition, some estranged fathers were unable to continue support payments to their families because of unemployment. The recession also affected adversely the employment opportunities of mothers in broken homes who otherwise might have been able to support their children without recourse to aid to dependent children. In 1958-59 the States and localities as a whole increased expenditures for State-local funds for aid to dependent children by almost 17 percent and for general assistance, which is financed entirely from State-local funds, by more than 25 percent.

Larger outlays for assistance in the wealthier industrialized States accounted for most of these increases. More than 80 percent of the increases in expenditures for general assistance (\$70.8 million of the net increase of \$86.3 million) and about half the rise in the non-Federal share of assistance payments for dependent children (\$27.1 million of the \$53.6 million net increase) were concentrated in seven States.<sup>5</sup> These States contained about 36 percent of the total population under age 65. The rate of State and local expenditures was also influenced by the 1958 amendments to the Social Security Act that raised Federal participation in assistance during the last 3 quarters of 1958-59. About one-third of the States replaced some State-local funds with part of the additional Federal funds obtained under the amendments.

In 1958-59, expenditures from State and local funds for assistance payments under all five programs combined rose in 32 States and declined in 18. Shifts amounted to 5 percent or more in about two-thirds of the States in both groups. Increases ranged from less than  $\frac{1}{20}$  of 1 percent

TABLE 2.—Number of States with specified change in personal income and in expenditures for public assistance from State and local funds, 1958-59 from 1957-58

Percentage change	Increase		Decrease	
	Personal income	State-local funds	Personal income	State-local funds
Total number of States.....	46	32	4	18
0-2.4.....	9	5	3	1
2.5-4.9.....	24	7	1	4
5.0-7.4.....	7	7	0	5
7.5-9.9.....	3	4	0	4
10.0-12.4.....	2	1	0	2
12.5-14.9.....	0	1	0	1
15.0 or more.....	1	7	0	1

in Georgia to 23 percent in Michigan, which was one of seven States<sup>6</sup> with a rise of at least 15 percent. Decreases amounted to as little as 0.2 percent in Massachusetts and as much as 15.3 percent in Idaho.

## STATE FISCAL EFFORT IN 1958-59

### Changes From 1957-58 in Fiscal Effort

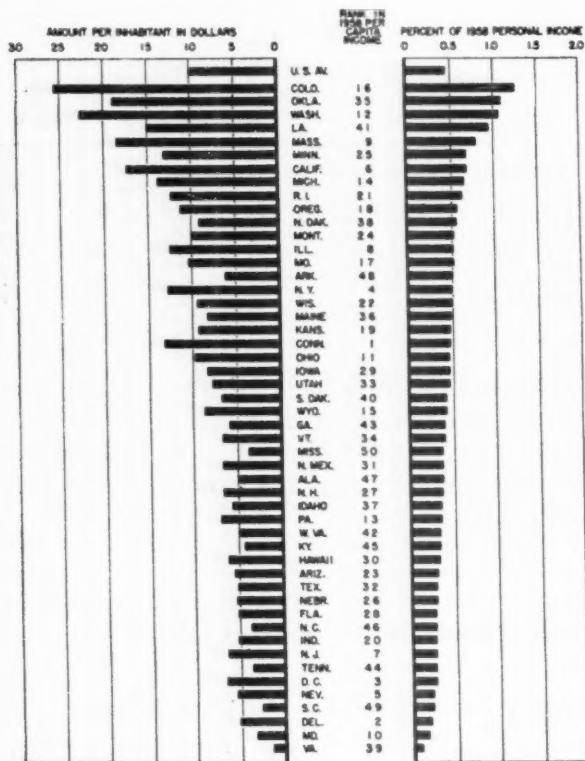
Despite generally larger expenditures from State-local funds in 1958-59, slightly more than half the States made less fiscal effort for public assistance in that year than in 1957-58. Fiscal effort declined in 18 States that reduced expenditures from State-local funds and also in 10 States that raised the outlay from their own funds proportionately less than the increase in personal income. Fiscal effort went down by less than 5 percent in nine States but by 15 percent or more in six States.

The 18 States in which fiscal effort declined because of a reduction in expenditures from State and local funds generally have (1) less-than-median per capita incomes and (2) higher-than-median expenditures per inhabitant from State-local funds. Of this group, 13 States had made fiscal effort greater than the median for the United States in 1957-58 and 11 continued to make above-average effort in 1958-59 despite the reduction in the non-Federal share of assistance. Moreover, 14 of the 18 States were in the lower half when the States are ranked according to per capita income in 1958. Expenditures per inhabi-

<sup>5</sup> Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

<sup>6</sup> The other six States were the District of Columbia, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

*Expenditures per inhabitant from State and local funds for public assistance in relation to personal income, by State, fiscal year 1958-59*



tant from State-local funds in 1958-59 were above the national average in all but eight of the 18 States. Average monthly assistance payments in old-age assistance and aid to dependent children, the two largest programs, were greater than average in about half of them. Of the seven States with fiscal effort less than the average in 1958-59, however, five made below-average monthly payments to recipients.

In contrast, fiscal effort went up in 1958-59 in 22 States and generally rose more in the high-income States that were most affected by the economic recession. In 18 of these States the rise in the outlay for assistance from their own funds was greater, percentagewise, than the rise in personal income. Four States increased their assistance expenditures while personal income fell. Fiscal effort went up less than 5 percent in 10 States but rose 10 percent or more in eight States,<sup>7</sup> including four with an increase of more than 15

<sup>7</sup> Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

percent. The following tabulation distributes the States by the percentage change in fiscal effort from 1957-58 to 1958-59.

	Percentage change	Decreases	Increases
Total		28	22
0-2.4		4	6
2.5-4.9		5	4
5.0-9.9		5	4
10.0-14.9		8	4
15.0 or more		6	4

### State-to-State Variations, 1958-59

The individual States varied widely in their fiscal effort for public assistance in 1958-59 (chart). Colorado's high expenditures of \$1.25 for every \$100 of personal income was almost 14 times Virginia's low of 9 cents. Virginia was one of 14 States where the non-Federal share of assistance was less than 30 cents per \$100 of personal income, in contrast to four States where it was 90 cents or more. In 35 of the 50 States and in the Nation as a whole, however, the State-local share of assistance amounted to less than 50 cents per \$100 of personal income, as shown below.

Fiscal effort	Number of States
Less than 30 cents	14
30-49 cents	21
50-69 cents	10
70-89 cents	1
90 cents or more	4

### FACTORS IN STATE VARIATIONS

The States varied in expenditures per inhabitant for assistance payments from State and local funds even more than they did in fiscal effort. The range was from \$1.44 in Virginia to \$25.54, or almost 18 times as much, in Colorado. Nine States expended less than \$5 per inhabitant from their own funds, and nine States had expenditures of \$13 or more. Expenditures per inhabitant from State and local funds amounted to \$5.00-\$6.99 in 17 States, \$7.00-\$8.99 in five States, \$9.00-\$10.99 in six States, and \$11.00-\$12.99 in four States.

There is a close relationship between expenditures per inhabitant from State and local funds and fiscal effort (chart). The States that expend relatively large amounts per inhabitant tend to have high fiscal effort, and States with compara-

tively small per capita expenditures tend to have low fiscal effort.

Expenditures per inhabitant are determined by the amount that the State legislature is willing and able to appropriate for public assistance payments. When there is widespread support for and community acceptance of public assistance, the legislatures tend to be more liberal in their appropriations than when there is less community support for the social values of the assistance programs. A State's ability to secure tax revenues to finance the programs is another important factor in the amount appropriated for public assistance. The wealthier States have greater fiscal ability than the low-income States to finance the assistance programs, but unfortunately the need for assistance is greater in the low-income States. Thus, a State's relative income position, as reflected by its per capita income, becomes an important factor in determining both the need for assistance and the ability of the State to meet that need to the extent that it is willing to do so.

The willingness and ability of the States to support public assistance are reflected in the scope of the programs they set up. Under the Social Security Act each State is free to determine who shall be considered in need by establishing an assistance standard that defines the quantity, quality, and cost of the items it holds necessary for decent and healthful living. In addition, States may establish other policies and procedures surrounding eligibility determination and the size of the payment—lien laws, for example, relatives' responsibility provisions, or maximums on the assistance payments to individual recipients. The

level of the assistance standard coupled with other policies governing eligibility determines the proportion of the population that will be found in need of assistance (recipient rate) and the size of the average payment per recipient.

A reduction in fiscal effort for public assistance is not necessarily inconsistent with the program objectives of equalization of assistance standards and financial effort in proportion to the per capita income of the State. Some States, for example, make fiscal effort that is greater than would be expected from their per capita income position. When additional Federal funds are made available for assistance payments as a result of liberalizations in the formula for computing the Federal share, a low-income State that has been making greater-than-average effort to make monthly payments that are above the average for the Nation may wish to relieve the State and local tax burden for public assistance by reducing expenditures from State-local funds. A reduction in the outlay for assistance from these funds might well be questioned, however, in a State making less-than-average fiscal effort and also having average monthly payments to recipients that are comparatively low.

The same expenditure per inhabitant from State and local funds requires much greater fiscal effort in a low-income State than in a high-income State. An expenditure of \$17.45 per inhabitant in California, for example, represented 68 cents per \$100 of personal income, but the same per capita expenditure by Mississippi would require almost two and one-half times as much fiscal effort (\$1.66 per \$100 of personal income).

## Recent Publications\*

### SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. *Characteristics of State Public Assistance Plans Under the Social Security Act: Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled.* (Public Assistance Report No. 40.) Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1960: 116 pp. 60 cents.

MYERS, ROBERT J. *Methodology Involved in Developing*

*Long-Range Cost Estimates for the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance System.* (Actuarial Study No. 49.) Washington: Division of the Actuary, 1959. 56 pp. and appendix. Processed. Limited free distribution; apply to the Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D.C.

### GENERAL

BERKOWITZ, MONROE. *Workmen's Compensation: The New Jersey Experience.* New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1960. 298 pp. \$6.

Considers problems and trends in workmen's compensation, adequacy of payments, administration, financing, rehabilitation and medical care, and employment of the handicapped.

BRACHMANN, KURT. *Handbuch der Sozialversicherung.* (6th ed.) Bad Godesberg, Germany: Asgard-Verlag, 1959. 3 vols. Loose-leaf.

West Germany's provisions for old-age, survivors, and invalidity insurance; sickness insurance; workmen's compensation; and the special program for miners. Includes historical and general sections and a bibliography.

EGLY, EDGAR C. *Fringe Benefits for Classified Employees in Cities of 100,000 Population or Greater*. (Bulletin No. 19.) Evanston, Ill.: Association of School Business Officials of the United States and Canada, 1959. 79 pp. \$1.50.

A study of fringe benefits or wage supplement practices in large school systems and communities.

GREGG, DAVIS W. *Life and Health Insurance Handbook*. Homewood, Ill.: Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1959. 1,060 pp.

A reference source on life and health insurance.

ITALY. NATIONAL SOCIAL INSURANCE INSTITUTE. *The Italian System of Social Insurance*. Rome: The Institute, 1959. 58 pp.

Describes the system's general characteristics, coverage, administration, and financing.

MACAULAY, HUGH H., JR. *Fringe Benefits and Their Federal Tax Treatment*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1959. 246 pp. \$6.50.

Considers the growth and quantitative importance of fringe benefits, problems created in public finance, tax treatment, and economic effects.

MONYPENNY, PHILLIP. "Federal Grants-in-Aid to State Governments: A Political Analysis." *National Tax Journal*, Vol. 13, Mar. 1960, pp. 1-16. \$1.50.

"The Social Security System of the People's Republic of Poland." *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Vol. 12, Oct.-Nov. 1959, pp. 438-495.

U. S. CONGRESS. SENATE. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS. *Studies in Unemployment*. (Senate Committee Print, 86th Cong., 2d sess.) Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1960. 432 pp. \$1.50.

Includes Labor Force Projections and the Problem of Unemployment, by Charles A. Myers; Employment Problems of Older Workers, by Arthur M. and Jane N. Ross; Automation and Unemployment, by Clyde E. Dankert; The U.S. Employment Service in a Changing Economy, by William Haber; Some Major Policy Issues in Unemployment Insurance and General Assistance, by Wilbur J. Cohen; and Labor Mobility, Training, and Retraining, by Jacob J. Kaufman.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY. *Health, Education, and Welfare Trends*. (1960 edition.) Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1960. 90 pp. 50 cents.

Text, graphs, and tables showing trends in Health (illness, medical care, manpower, facilities, mental health, and vital statistics); Education (enrollments, attainment, staffing, salaries, facilities, and financing); Welfare (social insurance, public assistance, expenditures, child health and welfare, and credit unions); Vocational Rehabilitation (rehabilitants and economic contribution); and Background Factors (income, prices, labor force, nutrition, government finances, grants in aid, and research and development).

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS. *State Workmen's Compensation Laws, a Comparison of Major Provisions with Recommended Standards*. (Bulletin No. 212.) Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1959. No paging. 25 cents.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Comparative Job Performance by Age: Office Workers*. (Bulletin No. 1273.) Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1960. 36 pp. 30 cents.

A study, based on work records, that compares the output of office workers aged 45 or over with that of other age groups.

U. S. RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD. *The Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance Systems*. Chicago: The Board, 1959. 196 pp.

Includes chapters on administration of the two programs, financing, sickness benefits, and comparison with other benefit plans.

#### RETIREMENT AND OLD AGE

FARRAR, MARCELLA, and FERRARI, NELIDA. "Casework and Group Work in a Home for the Aged." *Social Work*, Vol. 5, Apr. 1960, pp. 58-63. \$1.75.

Describes a 2-year experiment in a home for the aged.

MATHIASSEN, GENEVA, and NOAKES, EDWARD H., editors. *Planning Homes for the Aged*. New York: F. W. Dodge Corp., 1959. 119 pp. \$12.75.

Includes Congregate Living for Older People, by Ollie A. Randall; Community Needs and Resources, by Geneva Mathiasen; Location and Building Site, by John Park Lee; Health Needs, by Frederick D. Zeman; Administration and Staff Facilities, by Edith S. Alt; and Common Services, by Eli H. Rudin.

SHANAS, ETHEL. *Financial Resources of the Aging—Reported Resources Available to those Aged 65 and Over in Meeting Medical Costs up to \$500*. (Research Series No. 10.) New York: Health Information Foundation, 1959. 14 pp. Free.

Based on interviews with a random cross section of all older persons in the United States.

U. S. ADVISORY COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE SERVICES. *Report . . .* Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1960. (S. Doc. 93, 86th Cong., 1st sess.) 50 pp.

Includes recommendations on major problems and issues in child welfare.

U. S. ADVISORY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. *Public Assistance. A Report . . .* Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1960. (S. Doc. 92, 86th Cong., 1st sess.) 137 pp.

Findings and recommendations.

U. S. BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE AND DISABILITY INSURANCE TRUST FUNDS. *20th Annual Report . . .* (H. Doc. 352, 86th Cong., 2d sess.) Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1960. 58 pp.

Report on operations of the two trust funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1959, with estimates for the next 5 years.

U. S. CONGRESS. SENATE. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS. *Too Old to Work—Too Young to Retire: A Case Study of a Permanent Plant Shutdown*, prepared by Harold L. Sheppard, Louis A. Ferman, and Seymour Faber, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Michigan, and Wayne State University. (Senate Committee Print, 86th Cong., 1st sess.) Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1960. 74 pp.

WOLTERECK, HEINZ. *A New Life in Your Later Years*.

(Continued on page 25)

# Current Operating Statistics

TABLE 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940–60

[In thousands; data corrected to May 11, 1960]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance										Unemployment insurance							
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits <sup>1</sup>				Survivor benefits						Temporary disability benefits, Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act <sup>2</sup>	State laws <sup>10</sup>	Veterans' legislation <sup>11</sup>	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act <sup>9</sup>				
		Social Security Act	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission <sup>3</sup>	Veterans Administration <sup>4</sup>	Monthly			Lump sum <sup>7</sup>										
						Social Security Act <sup>4</sup>	Railroad Retirement Act <sup>4</sup>	Civil Service Commission <sup>3</sup>	Veterans Administration <sup>4</sup>	Social Security Act	Other <sup>8</sup>								
Number of beneficiaries																			
1959																			
Mar.	9,723.6	493.5	329.0	2,901.2	3,103.8	239.1	136.4	1,203.9	72.7	15.8	25.8	2,356.1	25.9	83.4					
Apr.	9,833.5	496.8	331.2	2,912.3	3,133.9	240.4	137.9	(11)	71.9	17.7	24.4	2,028.1	19.3	68.7					
May	9,910.3	498.5	333.0	2,923.7	3,157.4	240.7	139.2	(11)	65.6	15.3	20.2	1,588.1	12.7	42.9					
June	9,997.9	501.0	335.9	2,934.2	3,183.5	242.7	140.6	1,210.4	65.6	16.3	22.2	1,305.3	10.6	40.7					
July	10,083.1	504.4	333.2	2,943.3	3,205.1	242.0	137.6	(11)	58.5	14.3	24.8	1,192.4	10.5	40.9					
Aug.	10,165.9	508.6	340.6	2,950.1	3,229.9	242.8	138.7	(11)	68.5	13.4	31.1	1,170.7	10.0	74.1					
Sept.	10,236.2	514.0	342.9	2,954.5	3,249.9	243.5	139.7	1,225.5	63.8	13.9	34.8	1,162.9	8.2	85.5					
Oct.	10,303.1	518.2	345.3	2,962.9	3,273.0	243.9	140.7	(11)	65.5	15.3	33.0	1,111.9	4.1	96.0					
Nov.	10,353.5	521.9	347.6	2,968.0	3,290.8	245.3	141.6	(11)	57.2	13.1	32.2	1,354.9	3.9	90.3					
Dec.	10,392.2	522.8	349.9	2,972.1	3,311.7	245.9	142.5	1,221.7	62.2	15.1	36.1	1,626.2	4.2	83.4					
1960																			
Jan.	10,450.1	526.4	352.4	2,970.1	3,330.1	246.9	143.3	(11)	59.7	14.2	34.1	1,906.4	4.1	73.6					
Feb.	10,503.7	529.4	355.1	2,971.6	3,346.9	247.3	144.7	(11)	59.4	14.2	28.6	1,975.9	2.1	74.6					
Mar.	10,592.7	532.6	357.0	2,973.1	3,369.1	248.5	145.9	(11)	77.8	19.2	29.4	2,078.1	.1	73.0					
Amount of benefits <sup>12</sup>																			
1940	\$1,183,462	\$17,150	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$6,371	\$1,448		\$105,696	\$11,833	\$12,267		\$518,700	\$15,961					
1941	1,079,648	51,169	119,912	64,933	320,561	23,644	1,559		111,799	13,270	13,943		344,321	14,537					
1942	1,124,351	76,147	122,806	68,115	325,265	39,523	1,603		111,193	15,005	14,342		344,084	6,268					
1943	911,696	92,943	125,795	72,961	331,350	55,152	1,704		116,133	17,843	17,255		70,643	917					
1944	1,104,638	113,487	129,707	77,193	456,279	73,451	1,765		144,302	22,034	19,238		62,385	\$4,215					
1945	2,047,025	148,107	137,140	83,874	697,530	99,651	1,772		254,238	26,127	23,431		445,866	126,630					
1946	5,135,413	222,320	149,188	94,585	1,268,984	127,933	1,817		333,640	27,851	30,610		1,004,850	1,743,718					
1947	4,658,540	287,554	177,053	106,876	1,676,029	149,179	19,283		382,515	29,460	33,115		\$11,368	776,165					
1948	4,454,705	352,022	208,642	132,852	1,711,182	171,837	36,011		491,912	32,315	32,140		30,843	793,265					
1949	5,613,168	437,420	240,893	158,973	1,692,215	196,586	39,257		4,317	477,406	33,158		31,771	30,103					
1950	5,196,761	651,409	254,240	175,787	1,732,208	276,945	43,884		8,409	491,579	32,740		33,578	28,099					
1951	5,503,855	1,321,061	268,733	196,529	1,647,938	506,803	49,527		14,014	519,398	57,337		33,356	26,297					
1952	6,285,237	1,539,327	361,200	225,120	1,722,225	591,504	74,085		19,986	572,983	63,298		37,251	34,689					
1953	7,353,396	2,175,311	269,300	1,840,437	743,536	83,319	27,325		613,475	87,451	43,377		45,150	962,221					
1954	9,455,374	2,697,982	428,900	298,126	1,921,380	879,952	93,201		32,530	628,801	92,229		41,480	49,173					
1955	10,275,552	3,747,742	438,970	335,876	2,057,515	1,107,541	121,847		39,362	688,426	112,871		42,233	2,026,866					
1956	11,193,067	4,361,231	490,445	400,647	2,101,798	1,244,073	133,171		49,675	699,204	109,304		41,895	49,538					
1957	13,560,263	5,744,490	538,501	474,841	2,180,509	1,520,749	143,826		58,265	748,660	138,785		47,278	51,292					
1958	17,511,784	6,722,871	570,741	561,988	2,382,215	1,720,146	153,947		74,185	794,253	132,908		56,043	51,920					
1959	18,157,957	8,063,765	657,209	641,914	2,474,428	2,063,303	180,883		93,713	818,984	171,295		66,487	66,160					
1960																			
Jan.	1,553,357	676,353	57,285	56,295	207,037	175,538	15,843		8,312	68,629	12,558		5,406	247,448					
Feb.	1,569,036	681,263	57,966	57,039	206,229	176,804	15,896		8,403	68,589	12,573		5,158	260,671					
Mar.	1,628,260	688,603	58,424	57,226	208,979	178,378	15,995		8,552	68,740	16,412		7,129	301,217					

<sup>1</sup> Under Social Security Act, (1) retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits and benefits (partly estimated) to children of old-age beneficiaries (including disabled children aged 18 or over, beginning Jan. 1957) and (2) disability benefits—beginning July 1957 to disabled workers aged 50–64 and, beginning Oct. 1958, to their dependent wives, husbands, and children (including disabled children aged 18 or over). Beginning Dec. 1951, includes spouse's annuities under Railroad Retirement Act.

<sup>2</sup> Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections.

<sup>3</sup> Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

<sup>4</sup> Mother's, widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits; beginning Jan. 1957, includes payments (partly estimated) to deceased workers' disabled children, aged 18 or over.

<sup>5</sup> Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and, beginning Feb. 1947, survivor benefits—widow's, widower's (first paid Dec. 1951), widowed mother's, parent's, and child's.

<sup>6</sup> Payments to veterans' widows, parents, and children; number, end of quarter.

<sup>7</sup> Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

<sup>8</sup> Under railroad retirement, Federal civil-service, and veterans' programs.

<sup>9</sup> Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period; temporary disability benefits first payable July 1947.

<sup>10</sup> Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries; includes payments to unemployed Federal workers from Jan. 1955 and to unemployed ex-servicemen from Nov. 1958, made by the States as agents of the Federal Government. Includes temporary unemployment compensation programs, June 1958–July 1959.

<sup>11</sup> Beginning Sept. 1944, under Servicemen's Readjustment Act, readjustment allowances to unemployed and self-employed veterans of World War II. Beginning Nov. 1952, under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, unemployment compensation benefits to veterans. Number represents average weekly claims paid.

<sup>12</sup> Not available.

<sup>13</sup> Payments: under Social Security Act annual data represent Treasury disbursements and, under Railroad Retirement Act, amounts certified (for both programs monthly benefit data, by month, are for benefits in current-payment status); under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, amounts certified; for Veterans' Administration programs, except readjustment allowance program, disbursements; under State unemployment insurance laws, Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, checks issued; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations from July 1949. Civil-service and railroad unemployment insurance data adjusted monthly; other data adjusted annually.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

TABLE 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1957–60

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance			Unemployment insurance			
	Federal insurance contributions <sup>1</sup>		Federal civil-service contributions <sup>2</sup>	Railroad retirement insurance contributions <sup>3</sup>	State unemployment insurance contributions <sup>3</sup>	Federal unemployment taxes <sup>4</sup>	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions <sup>3</sup>
	Retirement and survivor	Disability					
<b>Fiscal year:</b>							
1957–58 <sup>5</sup> ...	\$7,266,985	\$926,403	\$1,259,041	\$875,282	\$1,500,397	\$335,880	\$99,801
1958–59 <sup>6</sup> ...	7,565,066	894,995	1,515,852	525,369	1,675,286	324,020	102,014
9 months ended:							
Mar. 1958	4,693,758	594,961	911,825	444,930	1,016,222	331,399	72,937
Mar. 1959	5,073,759	610,737	1,138,382	393,513	991,667	320,330	72,414
Mar. 1960	6,186,914	639,371	1,140,145	457,906	1,331,477	336,007	113,802
1959							
Mar.	727,420	82,163	131,310	42,883	9,051	15,218	16,269
Apr.	626,778	58,719	122,376	16,166	259,635	1,432	830
May	1,278,210	159,230	131,554	70,049	413,056	1,312	10,015
June <sup>7</sup>	586,339	66,308	123,540	45,641	10,928	945	18,756
July	298,757	31,777	109,093	20,148	245,078	701	1,017
Aug.	1,251,509	137,055	125,141	85,432	370,076	743	9,433
Sept.	595,180	58,729	129,659	51,849	14,503	575	22,947
Oct.	245,584	23,793	129,137	16,448	135,262	2,337	757
Nov.	904,629	101,374	112,143	82,366	257,110	664	10,510
Dec.	431,406	46,977	150,130	51,111	21,095	567	29,426
1960							
Jan.	200,479	22,300	105,657	16,153	79,915	26,461	543
Feb.	1,243,390	124,233	129,785	84,457	195,206	283,183	3,947
Mar.	1,006,980	93,034	149,400	49,942	13,231	20,774	35,223

<sup>1</sup> Represents contributions of employees, employers, and the self-employed in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance and, beginning January 1957, by disability insurance; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments; beginning May 1951, includes deposits in the trust fund(s) by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning December 1952 (January 1959 for disability insurance), adjusted for employee-tax refunds; beginning 1959, includes transfers from the railroad retirement account to the disability insurance trust fund under the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act.

<sup>2</sup> Represents employee and employing agency (Government) contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund.

<sup>3</sup> Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 3 States, contributions from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State temporary disability insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies.

<sup>4</sup> Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

<sup>5</sup> Beginning 1947, also covers railroad temporary disability insurance.

<sup>6</sup> Except for State unemployment insurance, as shown in the *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government*.

Source: *Mon. Itl. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government* and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 3.—Estimated payrolls in employment covered by selected programs in relation to civilian wages and salaries, by specified period, 1940–59<sup>1</sup>

[Amounts in millions; corrected to May 17, 1960]

Period	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>2</sup>		Payrolls in employment <sup>3</sup> covered by—			
	Total	Civilian	Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance <sup>4</sup>	State unemployment insurance		Railroad retirement and unemployment insurance <sup>4</sup>
				Amount <sup>5</sup>	Percent of civilian wages and salaries <sup>6</sup>	Amount <sup>7</sup>
Calendar year:						
1940	\$49,818	\$49,255	\$35,560	72.2	\$32,352	65.7
1941	62,086	60,220	45,286	75.2	41,985	69.7
1942	82,109	75,941	57,950	76.3	54,548	71.8
1943	105,619	91,486	69,379	75.8	65,871	72.0
1944	117,016	96,983	73,060	75.3	68,886	71.0
1945	117,563	95,744	71,317	74.5	66,411	69.4
1946	111,866	104,048	79,003	75.9	73,145	70.3
1947	122,843	118,776	92,988	77.5	86,234	72.6
1948	135,179	131,205	101,892	77.7	95,731	73.0
1949	134,356	130,108	99,645	76.6	93,520	71.9
1950	146,367	141,368	109,439	77.4	102,765	72.7
1951	170,714	162,030	131,000	80.8	118,243	73.0
1952	184,857	174,385	143,000	82.0	127,320	73.0
1953	198,106	187,769	155,000	82.5	138,657	73.8
1954	196,259	186,303	154,000	82.7	136,591	73.3
1955	210,902	201,124	169,000	84.0	148,143	73.7
1956	227,634	217,971	185,000	84.9	175,342	80.4
1957	238,530	228,886	201,000	84.3	184,837	80.8
1958	239,389	229,644	202,000	84.4	183,936	80.1
1958						
Jan.–Mar.	58,639	56,271	48,000	81.9	43,799	77.8
Apr.–June	58,845	56,430	49,000	83.3	44,556	79.0
July–Sept.	60,586	58,095	50,000	82.5	46,188	79.5
Oct.–Dec.	61,266	58,795	52,000	84.9	49,394	84.0
1959						
Jan.–Mar.	62,726	60,268	51,000	81.3	46,420	77.0
Apr.–June	64,845	62,404	54,000	83.3	48,566	77.8
July–Sept.	64,874	62,428	55,000	84.8	50,405	80.7

<sup>1</sup> Continental United States, except as otherwise noted. Earnings and payroll data are before deduction of social insurance contributions. Data for 1955–59 preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Wages and salaries paid in cash and in kind in continental United States and, in addition, pay of Federal personnel in all areas. Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

<sup>3</sup> Taxable plus nontaxable wages paid in specified periods.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes earnings of self-employed persons, who have been covered since Jan. 1, 1951. Beginning 1955, quarterly data exclude wages and salaries of agricultural labor, now reported only on annual basis. Beginning 1957, includes the Armed Forces; see footnote 6.

<sup>5</sup> Includes a small amount of taxable wages for Alaska and Hawaii. Beginning 1947, includes temporary disability insurance.

<sup>6</sup> Beginning 1957, represents percent of total wages and salaries; Armed Forces newly covered under 1955 legislation (including those overseas).

<sup>7</sup> Beginning 1956, includes salaries of Federal, State, and local government employees.

Source: Data on wage and salary disbursements from Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce; payrolls covered by selected programs from reports of administrative agencies.

TABLE 4.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936–60<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Period	Assets at end of period <sup>2</sup>			State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account <sup>3</sup>			
	Total assets	Invested in U.S. Government securities <sup>3</sup>	Cash balances	Deposits and transfers <sup>4</sup>	Interest earned	Withdrawals	Balance at end of period	Deposits and transfers	Interest earned	Withdrawals	Balance at end of period
Cumulative, January 1936–March 1960	\$6,455,224	\$6,401,498	\$5,125	\$27,975,475	\$3,023,610	\$24,554,585	\$6,444,510	\$1,776,028	\$220,911	\$1,991,582	** \$5,357
Calendar year:											
1958	7,124,037	7,113,981	8,691	1,642,198	198,989	3,541,352	6,940,754	103,858	4,441	282,330	88,240
1959	6,889,720	6,876,956	8,683	2,058,273	177,850	2,296,839	6,880,037	259,971	828	343,709	5,330
Fiscal year:											
1957–58	7,769,721	7,720,602	44,826	1,574,516	219,651	2,926,370	7,359,603	90,442	6,459	222,660	168,396
1958–59	6,719,017	6,709,422	5,946	1,946,469	179,133	2,796,920	6,688,285	114,832	2,396	256,290	29,334
1959											
January–March	6,534,576	6,484,998	4,463	234,104	42,972	834,127	6,383,703	26,358	425	60,590	54,432
April–June	6,719,017	6,709,422	5,946	782,737	42,431	520,586	6,088,285	30,693	288	56,080	29,334
July–September	6,960,841	6,906,396	6,702	629,583	45,901	411,400	6,952,369	88,198	69	111,997	5,604
October–December	6,889,720	6,876,956	8,683	411,849	46,545	530,726	6,880,037	114,722	46	115,042	5,330
1960											
January–March	6,455,224	6,401,498	5,125	290,501	45,068	771,097	6,444,510	79,908	55	79,936	5,357

<sup>1</sup> Beginning 1949, not strictly comparable with data for earlier years because of differences in accounting methods in source materials used.<sup>2</sup> Beginning 1949, total investments plus cash balances differ from total assets on a ledger basis by the sum of items in transit or suspense at the end of period. Beginning December 1954, includes transactions and assets of the Federal unemployment account, under the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954; beginning September 1956, includes undistributed appropriations.<sup>3</sup> Includes accrued interest purchased, and repayments on account of interest on bonds at time of purchase.<sup>4</sup> Includes, when applicable, loans and transfers from the Federal unemployment account and/or transfers from undistributed appropriations.<sup>5</sup> Beginning July 1947, includes temporary disability program. Beginning

September 1958, includes transactions and assets of the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund. Beginning September 1959, includes loans from and repayments to railroad retirement account.

<sup>6</sup> Includes transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account amounting to \$107,161,000.<sup>7</sup> Includes withdrawals of \$79,169,000 for temporary disability insurance benefits.<sup>8</sup> Includes transfers to the account from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund amounting to \$106,187,199, and transfers of \$12,338,198 out of the account to adjust funds available for administrative expenses because of retroactive credits taken by contributors under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act Amendments of 1948.

Source: Unpublished Treasury reports.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 22)

New York: The Dial Press, 1959. 194 pp. \$3.75.

### PUBLIC WELFARE

ANDERSON, C. WILSON. "The Standard Family Court Act and Public Welfare." *Public Welfare*, Vol. 18, Apr. 1960, pp. 117–120. \$1.50.

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ERNST, THEODORE. "Residence Laws: Recurrent Crisis." *Social Work*, Vol. 5, Apr. 1960, pp. 16–21. \$1.75.

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FRIEND, MAURICE R. "The Historical Development of Family Diagnosis." *Social Service Review*, Vol. 34, Mar. 1960, pp. 2–18. \$2.25.MOSELEY, RAY. "Detroit's Welfare Empire." *The Atlantic*, Vol. 205, Apr. 1960, pp. 43–46. 60 cents.

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ilies receiving aid to dependent children.

VASEY, WAYNE. "Changing Goals in Administration." *Public Welfare*, Vol. 18, Apr. 1960, pp. 95–98 ff. \$1.50.

### CHILD WELFARE

FARBER, BERNARD. *Family Organization and Crisis: Maintenance of Integration in Families with a Severely Mentally Retarded Child*. (Monograph of the Society for Research in Child Development, Vol. 25, No. 1.) Lafayette, Ind.: Purdue University, Child Development Publications, 1960. 95 pp.

How families with a severely mentally retarded child deal with the related problems.

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Emphasizes the need of a program for supervising the health needs of all children in foster care.

(Continued on page 31)

TABLE 5.—*Status of the old-age and survivors insurance and disability insurance trust funds, by specified period, 1937-60*

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Transfers under financial interchange with railroad retirement account <sup>3</sup>	Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income and transfers <sup>1</sup>	Interest received <sup>2</sup>		Benefit payments	Administrative expenses <sup>4</sup>	Invested in U. S. Government securities <sup>5</sup>	Cash balances	Total assets
Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund								
Cumulative, January 1937–March 1960 <sup>6</sup>	\$69,636,800	\$5,860,142	-\$395,900	\$53,488,646	\$1,619,470	\$18,977,197	\$1,015,730	\$19,992,926
Fiscal year:								
1957-58 <sup>6</sup>	7,266,985	557,274	—	7,874,932	165,604	21,764,189	1,048,411	22,812,600
1958-59 <sup>6</sup>	7,565,086	540,279	-121,300	9,049,146	206,094	20,474,430	1,066,994	21,541,424
9 months ended:								
March 1958	4,693,758	308,311	—	5,743,100	127,344	21,331,665	828,837	22,160,503
March 1959	5,073,759	306,912	-121,300	6,581,796	151,864	20,411,558	926,753	21,338,310
March 1960	6,186,914	284,233	-274,600	7,597,175	147,870	18,977,197	1,015,730	19,992,926
1959								
March	727,420	17,686	—	812,432	6,586	20,411,558	926,753	21,338,310
April	626,778	22,445	—	816,871	17,645	20,116,268	1,036,749	21,153,017
May	1,278,210	10,835	—	826,599	17,332	20,539,768	1,058,362	21,598,130
June <sup>6</sup>	586,339	200,087	—	823,880	19,252	20,474,430	1,066,994	21,541,424
July	298,757	-5,626	-274,600	821,069	18,039	19,793,830	927,018	20,720,848
August	1,251,509	15,299	—	833,235	18,362	20,096,417	1,039,642	21,136,060
September	595,180	13,923	—	838,850	25,569	19,924,675	956,068	20,880,743
October	245,584	18,189	—	841,472	17,733	19,367,605	917,707	20,285,312
November	904,629	3,812	—	841,260	18,168	19,163,905	1,170,420	20,334,325
December	431,406	210,232	—	843,797	-8,600	19,151,165	989,602	20,140,766
1960								
January	209,479	1,679	—	841,042	17,032	18,532,647	961,203	19,493,840
February	1,243,390	13,228	—	855,837	17,249	18,556,745	1,320,637	19,877,382
March	1,006,980	13,496	—	880,613	24,319	18,977,197	1,015,730	19,992,926
Disability insurance trust fund								
Cumulative, January 1957–March 1960 <sup>6</sup>	\$2,797,960	\$74,450	\$21,400	\$896,656	\$66,004	\$1,871,496	\$59,664	\$1,931,160
Fiscal year:								
1957-58 <sup>6</sup>	926,403	15,843	—	168,420	12,112	1,054,458	44,515	1,098,973
1958-59 <sup>6</sup>	894,995	33,293	—	339,231	21,410	1,606,874	59,747	1,666,621
9 months ended:								
March 1958	504,961	6,401	—	109,632	2,275	788,388	37,324	826,713
March 1959	610,737	15,966	—	233,962	20,600	1,426,704	44,411	1,471,115
March 1960	639,371	23,951	21,400	389,006	31,177	1,871,496	59,664	1,931,160
1959								
March	82,163	-54	—	32,860	17,773	1,426,704	44,411	1,471,115
April	58,719	491	—	31,945	270	1,455,434	42,676	1,498,110
May	159,230	640	—	33,696	270	1,542,014	82,000	1,624,014
June <sup>6</sup>	66,308	16,196	39,628	270	1,606,874	59,747	1,666,621	
July	31,777	674	21,400	42,299	280	1,629,234	48,659	1,677,893
August	137,055	855	—	41,539	280	1,698,111	75,872	1,773,983
September	58,729	262	—	40,607	280	1,741,661	50,427	1,792,088
October	23,793	616	—	44,016	268	1,725,458	46,755	1,772,213
November	101,374	829	—	44,323	268	1,745,558	84,266	1,829,824
December	46,977	19,377	—	41,921	20,050	1,793,379	31,828	1,825,206
1960								
January	22,399	116	—	43,973	250	1,746,032	57,467	1,809,499
February	124,233	880	—	42,942	250	1,787,282	98,138	1,885,420
March	93,034	342	—	47,386	250	1,871,496	59,664	1,931,660

<sup>1</sup> For July 1940 to December 1950 equals taxes collected; beginning January 1951, equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments). Beginning May 1951, includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. For 1947-51 includes amounts appropriated to meet costs of benefits payable to certain veterans' survivors. Beginning 1952 for the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and January 1959 for the disability insurance trust fund, includes deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to interest and profit on investment, includes annual interfund transfers of interest as follows: (1) Under the financial interchange, to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund from the railroad retirement account, 1954-57; to the railroad retirement account from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, 1958 to date; and, beginning 1959, to the disability insurance trust fund from the railroad retirement account. (2) On reimbursed administrative expenses, to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund from the disability insurance trust fund, 1958 to date (see footnote 4).

<sup>3</sup> The purpose of the financial interchange provision of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been, had railroad employment always been covered under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system. Payments

from the trust fund(s) to the railroad retirement account—beginning July 1958—are indicated by negative figures, payments to the trust fund(s) from the account—beginning June 1959—by positive figures. Footnote 2 indicates the treatment of interest transfers.

<sup>4</sup> Represents net expenditures for administration. Beginning November 1951, adjusted for reimbursements to trust fund of small amounts for sales of services. Beginning October 1953, includes expenses for central office building construction. Since the January 1957 inception of the disability insurance trust fund, most administrative expenses are paid initially from old-age and survivors insurance trust fund with subsequent reimbursement (plus interest, see footnote 2) from the disability insurance trust fund for the allocated cost of disability insurance operations. The Treasury Department, however, is regularly reimbursed from the appropriate trust fund for its expenses as incurred.

<sup>5</sup> Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at the time of purchase.

<sup>6</sup> Revised to correspond with *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government*.

Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government* and unpublished Treasury reports.

TABLE 6.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status at the end of selected months, December 1948–March 1960, by type of benefit, and monthly benefits awarded, March 1960<sup>1</sup>

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to Apr. 25, 1960]

Item	Total			Old-age Disability <sup>2</sup>	Wife's or husband's			Child's <sup>4</sup>			Widow's or widower's	Mother's	Parent's				
	Total	OASI <sup>3</sup>	DI <sup>3</sup>		Total	OASI <sup>3</sup>	DI <sup>3</sup>	Total	OASI <sup>3</sup>	DI <sup>3</sup>							
	Number																
<b>In current-payment status at end of—</b>																	
December:																	
1948.....	2,314,557	2,314,557		1,047,985		320,928	320,928		581,265	581,265		210,253	142,223	11,903			
1950.....	3,477,243	3,477,243		1,770,984		508,350	508,350		699,703	699,703		314,189	169,438	14,579			
1952.....	5,025,549	5,025,549		2,643,932		737,859	737,859		938,751	938,751		454,563	228,984	21,460			
1954.....	6,886,480	6,886,480		3,775,134		1,015,892	1,015,892		1,160,770	1,160,770		638,091	271,536	25,057			
1956.....	9,128,121	9,128,121		5,112,430		1,433,507	1,433,507		1,340,995	1,340,995		913,069	301,240	26,880			
November 1958 <sup>5</sup> .....	12,430,234	12,162,177		268,057	6,920,677	237,719	2,031,091	2,018,860	12,231	1,624,135	1,606,028	18,107	1,232,583	353,964	30,065		
1959																	
March.....	12,827,393	12,498,748		328,645	7,111,435	261,266	2,088,632	2,062,296	26,336	1,695,411	1,654,368	41,043	1,282,174	356,905	31,480		
April.....	12,967,396	12,629,974		337,422	7,187,142	265,858	2,110,941	2,083,136	27,805	1,714,849	1,671,090	43,759	1,296,422	360,250	31,934		
May.....	13,067,700	12,720,592		347,108	7,238,215	268,842	2,126,089	2,095,981	30,108	1,731,373	1,683,215	48,158	1,308,743	362,115	32,323		
June.....	13,181,380	12,820,164		361,216	7,295,640	275,164	2,141,761	2,108,534	33,227	1,747,656	1,694,831	52,825	1,321,979	366,498	32,682		
July.....	13,288,220	12,903,579		384,641	7,345,206	288,631	2,155,701	2,118,439	37,262	1,760,617	1,701,869	58,748	1,334,316	370,743	33,006		
August.....	13,395,770	12,995,845		399,925	7,399,152	297,611	2,169,313	2,129,492	39,821	1,774,396	1,711,903	62,493	1,347,802	374,119	33,377		
September.....	13,486,122	13,068,457		417,665	7,437,836	308,598	2,182,383	2,140,429	41,954	1,791,434	1,724,321	67,113	1,358,931	373,227	33,713		
October.....	13,576,095	13,143,808		432,287	7,476,908	317,888	2,194,307	2,150,548	43,759	1,808,125	1,737,485	70,640	1,370,848	374,041	33,978		
November.....	13,644,293	13,195,554		448,739	7,503,120	327,640	2,202,848	2,156,655	46,193	1,820,039	1,745,133	74,906	1,381,495	374,848	34,303		
December.....	13,703,918	13,243,564		460,354	7,525,628	334,443	2,208,017	2,160,103	47,914	1,831,548	1,753,551	77,997	1,393,587	376,145	34,550		
1960																	
January.....	13,780,137	13,311,982		468,155	7,566,323	339,273	2,216,932	2,168,060	48,872	1,840,090	1,760,080	80,010	1,406,302	376,552	34,665		
February.....	13,856,674	13,376,873		473,801	7,603,838	343,283	2,226,421	2,176,817	49,604	1,847,281	1,766,367	80,914	1,418,147	376,942	34,762		
March.....	13,961,809	13,495,340		496,469	7,656,332	357,134	2,241,077	2,188,236	52,841	1,861,972	1,775,478	86,494	1,432,060	378,348	34,896		
Awarded, March 1960	225,183	197,047	28,136	100,993	17,929	39,411	35,109	4,302	34,729	28,824	5,905	23,261	8,371	480			
<b>Monthly amount</b>																	
<b>In current-payment status at end of—</b>																	
December:																	
1948.....	\$45,872.5	\$45,872.5		\$26,584.2		\$4,307.3	\$4,307.3		\$7,549.0	\$7,549.0		\$4,331.0	\$2,958.6	\$162.2			
1950.....	126,856.5	126,856.5		77,678.3		11,994.9	11,994.9		19,366.3	19,366.3		11,481.3	5,800.8	534.9			
1952.....	205,179.0	205,179.0		130,217.4		19,178.4	19,178.4		28,141.3	28,141.3		18,482.2	8,272.7	887.0			
1954.....	339,342.0	339,342.0		223,271.8		32,270.6	32,270.6		40,996.4	40,996.4		29,525.7	12,088.9	1,188.6			
1956.....	482,592.9	482,592.9		322,536.8		48,325.6	48,325.6		50,323.7	50,323.7		45,780.0	14,262.2	1,364.8			
November 1958 <sup>5</sup> .....	697,528.6	677,103.7		\$20,424.9	459,201.1	\$19,515.7	71,230.1	70,814.8	\$415.2	64,130.2	63,636.3	\$494.0	63,976.6	17,886.5	1,588.3		
1959																	
March.....	780,181.2	754,952.8		25,228.4	510,893.7	23,044.9	79,065.0	78,116.5	948.5	73,569.0	72,334.0	1,235.0	71,778.4	20,022.1	1,808.2		
April.....	790,219.9	764,420.0		25,799.5	517,379.6	23,465.2	80,001.0	78,995.5	1,005.6	74,557.7	73,228.5	1,329.2	72,704.5	20,270.3	1,841.6		
May.....	797,299.4	771,009.7		26,289.7	521,731.1	23,740.0	80,628.9	79,544.1	1,084.8	75,386.2	73,921.3	1,464.9	73,504.5	20,438.2	1,870.5		
June.....	805,545.3	778,404.0		27,141.2	526,700.8	24,324.3	81,295.2	80,096.0	1,199.2	76,209.0	74,591.3	1,617.7	74,359.1	20,760.4	1,806.4		
July.....	813,712.0	785,002.7		28,709.3	531,230.1	25,563.2	81,901.0	80,557.8	1,343.2	76,861.8	75,058.9	1,802.9	75,151.8	21,084.1	1,920.1		
August.....	822,047.0	792,297.0		29,750.0	536,130.0	26,389.5	82,531.6	81,094.8	1,436.7	77,660.6	75,736.9	1,923.7	76,029.1	21,359.2	1,947.1		
September.....	828,546.2	797,564.3		30,982.1	539,497.9	27,397.8	83,089.9	81,575.5	1,514.4	78,526.3	76,455.5	2,069.8	76,760.9	21,302.4	1,971.0		
October.....	835,317.0	803,301.7		32,015.3	543,120.9	28,251.0	83,623.2	82,044.2	1,579.1	79,418.2	77,233.0	2,185.2	77,543.1	21,368.9	1,991.6		
November.....	840,474.2	807,355.8		33,118.4	545,561.8	29,135.4	83,998.8	82,333.7	1,665.2	80,061.3	77,743.4	2,317.8	78,248.5	21,453.1	2,015.2		
December.....	845,144.3	811,237.3		33,907.9	547,749.1	29,765.3	84,254.2	82,526.8	1,727.3	80,715.6	78,301.2	2,414.4	79,047.4	21,579.2	2,033.6		
1960																	
January.....	851,590.9	817,429.6		34,461.3	552,068.6	30,215.7	84,759.5	82,997.1	1,762.4	81,279.7	78,796.5	2,483.2	79,884.8	21,639.2	2,043.5		
February.....	858,066.7	823,179.2		34,887.5	556,006.3	30,584.5	85,251.1	83,465.1	1,786.0	81,771.3	79,254.4	2,517.0	80,682.6	21,717.9	2,053.0		
March.....	866,981.5	830,499.3		36,482.2	561,081.5	31,882.8	85,944.7	84,036.9	1,907.8	82,535.3	79,843.7	2,691.6	81,611.0	21,861.0	2,065.2		
Awarded, March 1960	15,204.9	13,175.7	2,029.2	8,399.2	1,672.6	1,587.3	1,422.9	164.4	1,519.0	1,326.9	192.2	1,436.6	556.2	34.0			

<sup>1</sup> For an explanation of the treatment of dual entitlements, see the *Bulletin* for April 1957, p. 29, table 4, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance (OASI) parts of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program are payable from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund to old-age insurance (retired-worker) beneficiaries and their dependents and to survivors of deceased workers. Benefits under the disability insurance (DI) part of the program are payable from the disability insurance trust fund to disability insurance (disabled-worker) beneficiaries and their dependents.

<sup>3</sup> Monthly benefits to disabled workers aged 50–64.

<sup>4</sup> Includes benefits payable to disabled persons aged 18 or over—dependent children of disabled, deceased, or retired workers—whose disability began before age 18.

<sup>5</sup> To effect the benefit increases provided by the 1958 amendments, certain operations affecting statistical data on monthly benefits and lump sums awarded and monthly benefits in current-payment status were suspended for December 1958; the figures on benefits in current-payment status at the end of December 1958 are therefore not available.

TABLE 7.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Wife's or husband's monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of selected months, by type of benefit and type of claim, 1950-59

[Included in table 6; amounts in thousands; data corrected to Apr. 25, 1960]

Year and month	Total			Aged wife's <sup>1</sup>			Young wife's <sup>2</sup>			Husband's		
	Total	OASI <sup>3</sup>	DI <sup>3</sup>	Total	OASI <sup>3</sup>	DI <sup>3</sup>	Total	OASI <sup>3</sup>	DI <sup>3</sup>	Total	OASI <sup>3</sup>	DI <sup>3</sup>
		Number	Number		Number	Number		Number	Number		Number	Number
<b>December:</b>												
1950.....	508,350	508,350	.....	498,688	498,688	.....	8,865	8,865	.....	797	797	.....
1951.....	646,890	646,890	.....	614,513	614,513	.....	29,388	29,388	.....	2,989	2,989	.....
1952.....	737,859	737,859	.....	699,797	699,797	.....	33,784	33,784	.....	4,278	4,278	.....
1953.....	887,845	887,845	.....	840,019	840,019	.....	41,425	41,425	.....	6,401	6,401	.....
1954.....	1,015,892	1,015,892	.....	958,755	958,755	.....	40,225	40,225	.....	7,912	7,912	.....
1955												
June.....	1,131,262	1,131,262	.....	1,067,561	1,067,561	.....	54,461	54,461	.....	9,240	9,240	.....
December.....	1,191,963	1,191,963	.....	1,124,616	1,124,616	.....	57,284	57,284	.....	10,063	10,063	.....
1956												
June.....	1,255,018	1,255,018	.....	1,183,899	1,183,899	.....	60,404	60,404	.....	10,715	10,715	.....
December.....	1,433,507	1,433,507	.....	1,359,894	1,359,894	.....	62,153	62,153	.....	11,460	11,460	.....
1957												
June.....	1,718,969	1,718,969	.....	1,631,346	1,631,346	.....	74,782	74,782	.....	12,841	12,841	.....
December.....	1,827,048	1,827,048	.....	1,732,130	1,732,130	.....	81,396	81,396	.....	13,522	13,522	.....
1958												
June.....	1,947,414	1,947,414	.....	1,843,236	1,843,236	.....	90,306	90,366	.....	13,812	13,812	.....
November <sup>4</sup> .....	2,031,001	2,018,860	12,231	1,916,632	1,911,787	4,845	100,092	92,722	7,370	14,367	14,351	16
1959												
June.....	2,141,761	2,108,534	33,227	2,005,736	1,992,796	12,940	121,094	100,906	20,188	14,931	14,832	99
December.....	2,208,017	2,160,103	47,914	2,058,928	2,041,317	17,611	134,171	104,027	30,144	14,918	14,759	159
<b>Monthly amount</b>												
<b>December:</b>												
1950.....	\$11,994.9	\$11,994.9	.....	\$11,865.0	\$11,865.0	.....	\$114.0	\$114.0	.....	\$15.9	\$15.9	.....
1951.....	14,709.5	14,709.5	.....	14,230.2	14,230.2	.....	421.1	421.1	.....	58.2	58.2	.....
1952.....	19,178.4	19,178.4	.....	18,531.1	18,531.1	.....	551.8	551.8	.....	95.4	95.4	.....
1953.....	24,017.1	24,017.1	.....	23,124.9	23,124.9	.....	744.3	744.3	.....	147.9	147.9	.....
1954.....	32,270.6	32,270.6	.....	31,021.1	31,021.1	.....	1,038.9	1,038.9	.....	210.6	210.6	.....
1955												
June.....	37,011.2	37,011.2	.....	35,542.1	35,542.1	.....	1,220.0	1,220.0	.....	249.1	249.1	.....
December.....	39,415.5	39,415.5	.....	37,826.1	37,826.1	.....	1,315.1	1,315.1	.....	274.4	274.4	.....
1956												
June.....	41,968.4	41,968.4	.....	40,257.5	40,257.5	.....	1,416.5	1,416.5	.....	294.3	294.3	.....
December.....	48,325.6	48,325.6	.....	46,536.6	46,536.6	.....	1,469.2	1,469.2	.....	319.8	319.8	.....
1957												
June.....	58,748.6	58,748.6	.....	56,582.2	56,582.2	.....	1,797.8	1,797.8	.....	368.6	368.6	.....
December.....	62,801.6	62,801.6	.....	60,433.9	60,433.9	.....	1,970.3	1,970.3	.....	397.4	397.4	.....
1958												
June.....	67,821.1	67,821.1	.....	65,207.0	65,207.0	.....	2,201.8	2,201.8	.....	412.4	412.4	.....
November <sup>4</sup> .....	71,230.1	70,814.8	\$415.2	68,240.2	68,048.4	\$191.8	2,552.3	2,329.4	\$222.9	437.6	437.0	\$0.5
1959												
June.....	81,295.2	80,096.0	1,199.2	77,175.2	76,659.6	515.6	3,618.8	2,938.6	680.2	501.3	497.9	3.4
December.....	84,254.2	82,526.8	1,727.3	79,634.9	78,944.9	690.0	4,114.3	3,082.4	1,031.9	505.0	499.4	5.5

<sup>1</sup> Wife aged 65 or over, or wife aged 62-64 with no entitled children in her care.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table 6, page 27.

<sup>3</sup> Wife under age 65 with one or more entitled children in her care.

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 5, table 6, page 27.

TABLE 8.—*Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Child's monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of selected months, by type of claim, 1950–59*

[Included in table 6; amounts in thousands; data corrected to Apr. 25, 1960]

Year and month	Total			Children of retired workers			Children of deceased workers			Children of disabled workers		
	Total	Under age 18	Aged 18 or over (disabled) <sup>1</sup>	Total	Under age 18	Aged 18 or over (disabled) <sup>1</sup>	Total	Under age 18	Aged 18 or over (disabled) <sup>1</sup>	Total	Under age 18	Aged 18 or over (disabled) <sup>1</sup>
										Number		
December:												
1950	609,703	609,703	—	46,241	46,241	—	653,462	653,462	—	—	—	—
1951	846,247	846,247	—	67,753	67,753	—	778,494	778,494	—	—	—	—
1952	938,751	938,751	—	74,688	74,688	—	864,063	864,063	—	—	—	—
1953	1,053,195	1,053,195	—	89,748	89,748	—	963,447	963,447	—	—	—	—
1954	1,160,770	1,160,770	—	106,508	106,508	—	1,054,262	1,054,262	—	—	—	—
1955												
June	1,220,855	1,220,855	—	116,242	116,242	—	1,104,613	1,104,613	—	—	—	—
December	1,276,240	1,276,240	—	122,042	122,042	—	1,154,198	1,154,198	—	—	—	—
1956												
June	1,316,728	1,316,728	—	127,397	127,397	—	1,189,331	1,189,331	—	—	—	—
December	1,340,995	1,340,995	—	131,013	131,013	—	1,209,982	1,209,982	—	—	—	—
1957												
June	1,427,435	1,417,231	10,204	158,849	153,153	5,696	1,268,586	1,264,078	4,508	—	—	—
December	1,502,077	1,473,208	28,369	179,607	163,011	16,886	1,322,380	1,310,197	12,183	—	—	—
1958												
June	1,571,933	1,532,434	39,499	199,180	176,480	22,700	1,372,753	1,355,954	16,799	—	—	—
November <sup>2</sup>	1,624,135	1,577,110	47,025	207,780	181,037	26,743	1,398,248	1,377,982	20,266	18,107	18,061	16
1959												
June	1,747,656	1,682,638	65,018	232,467	196,023	36,444	1,462,364	1,434,541	27,823	52,825	52,074	751
December	1,831,548	1,749,147	82,401	246,116	201,386	44,730	1,507,435	1,471,559	35,876	77,997	76,202	1,796
	Monthly amount											
December:												
1950	\$19,366.3	\$10,366.3	—	\$788.3	\$788.3	—	\$18,578.0	\$18,578.0	—	—	—	—
1951	22,739.2	22,739.2	—	905.6	905.6	—	21,833.6	21,833.6	—	—	—	—
1952	28,141.3	28,141.3	—	1,095.4	1,095.4	—	27,045.9	27,045.9	—	—	—	—
1953	32,517.0	32,517.0	—	1,417.6	1,417.6	—	31,099.4	31,099.4	—	—	—	—
1954	40,996.4	40,996.4	—	1,973.6	1,973.6	—	39,022.8	39,022.8	—	—	—	—
1955												
June	43,730.4	43,730.4	—	2,280.9	2,280.9	—	41,449.5	41,449.5	—	—	—	—
December	46,443.6	46,443.6	—	2,442.1	2,442.1	—	44,001.5	44,001.5	—	—	—	—
1956												
June	48,662.0	48,662.0	—	2,603.8	2,603.8	—	46,058.2	46,058.2	—	—	—	—
December	50,323.7	50,323.7	—	2,702.2	2,702.2	—	47,621.4	47,621.4	—	—	—	—
1957												
June	54,282.6	53,860.3	\$422.3	3,399.2	3,205.6	\$193.6	50,883.3	50,654.6	\$228.7	—	—	—
December	57,952.1	56,836.1	1,115.9	3,932.7	3,406.3	526.4	54,019.3	53,429.8	589.5	—	—	—
1958												
June	61,471.1	59,933.7	1,537.4	4,501.8	3,778.9	722.9	56,969.3	56,154.7	814.5	—	—	—
November <sup>2</sup>	64,130.2	62,268.0	1,862.2	4,776.5	3,920.8	855.8	58,859.8	57,853.9	1,005.8	\$494.0	\$493.3	\$0.6
1959												
June	76,209.0	73,431.7	2,777.3	6,228.8	4,954.1	1,274.7	68,362.5	66,889.0	1,473.5	1,617.7	1,588.7	29.0
December	80,715.6	77,176.0	3,539.6	6,747.1	5,175.6	1,571.6	71,554.1	69,666.5	1,897.6	2,414.4	2,343.9	70.5

<sup>1</sup> Dependent children whose disability began before age 18.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 5, table 6, page 27.

TABLE 9.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Widow's, widower's, and mother's monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of selected months, by type of benefit and type of claim, 1950–59

[Included in table 6; amounts in thousands; data corrected to Apr. 26, 1960]

Year and month	Widow's or widower's			Mother's		
	Total	Widow's	Widower's	Total	Widowed mother	Divorced wife
Number						
December:						
1950.....	314,189	314,126	63	169,438	169,426	12
1951.....	384,265	384,011	254	203,782	203,662	120
1952.....	454,563	454,064	499	228,984	228,815	169
1953.....	540,653	539,854	799	253,873	253,670	203
1954.....	638,091	637,012	1,079	271,536	271,313	223
1955						
June.....	689,774	688,588	1,186	281,231	281,014	217
December.....	701,360	700,294	1,066	291,916	291,656	260
1956						
June.....	747,766	746,633	1,133	297,294	297,019	275
December.....	913,069	911,841	1,228	301,240	300,978	282
1957						
June.....	1,020,455	1,019,070	1,385	314,885	314,608	277
December.....	1,095,137	1,093,645	1,492	328,309	328,019	290
1958						
June.....	1,172,767	1,171,198	1,569	344,913	344,618	295
November <sup>1</sup> .....	1,232,583	1,230,953	1,630	353,964	353,652	312
1959						
June.....	1,321,979	1,320,168	1,811	366,498	366,196	302
December.....	1,393,587	1,391,695	1,892	376,145	375,821	324
Monthly amount						
December:						
1950.....	\$11,481.3	\$11,479.0	\$2.3	\$5,800.8	\$5,800.3	\$0.4
1951.....	13,849.1	13,841.4	7.6	6,775.8	6,771.5	4.4
1952.....	18,482.2	18,465.7	16.5	8,272.7	8,266.0	6.7
1953.....	22,095.7	22,068.5	27.2	9,517.0	9,508.4	8.6
1954.....	29,525.7	29,483.3	42.4	12,088.9	12,077.7	11.1
1955						
June.....	32,150.0	32,101.8	48.2	12,677.4	12,666.5	10.9
December.....	34,152.2	34,102.7	49.6	13,403.0	13,389.3	13.6
1956						
June.....	36,647.7	36,594.6	53.1	13,875.0	13,860.5	15.4
December.....	45,779.7	45,721.8	57.9	14,262.2	14,247.9	14.3
1957						
June.....	51,706.6	51,640.7	65.9	15,223.9	15,208.6	15.2
December.....	55,943.7	55,872.5	71.3	16,102.5	16,086.6	15.9
1958						
June.....	60,457.4	60,381.5	75.8	17,241.1	17,224.7	16.4
November <sup>1</sup> .....	63,976.6	63,897.0	79.6	17,886.5	17,868.7	17.8
1959						
June.....	74,359.1	74,282.9	96.2	20,760.4	20,740.4	20.0
December.....	79,047.4	78,946.4	101.0	21,579.2	21,557.2	21.9

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 5, table 6, page 27.

TABLE 10.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Wife's and mother's monthly benefits, with entitlement dependent on the entitlement of a disabled person aged 18 or over to a child's monthly benefit, in current-payment status at end of selected months, 1957–59

[Partly included in tables 6, 7, and 9; amounts in thousands; data corrected to Apr. 26, 1960]

Year and month	Wife's <sup>1</sup>			Mother's <sup>1</sup>
	Total	Wife of retired worker	Wife of disabled worker	
Number:				
1957:				
June.....	974	974	-----	609
December.....	2,865	2,865	-----	1,816
1958:				
June.....	4,293	4,293	-----	2,380
November <sup>2</sup> .....	4,512	4,507	5	2,890
1959:				
June.....	6,065	5,964	101	3,512
December.....	7,489	7,140	349	4,265
Monthly amount:				
1957:				
June.....	\$31.4	\$31.4	-----	\$33.0
December.....	88.4	88.4	-----	98.1
1958:				
June.....	134.9	134.9	-----	129.5
November <sup>2</sup> .....	143.4	143.2	\$0.2	159.8
1959:				
June.....	213.6	209.5	4.1	207.0
December.....	268.0	253.1	14.9	252.5

<sup>1</sup> Payable to a wife or mother entitled to benefits solely because she had in her care at least one disabled person aged 18 or over entitled to child's benefits; excludes a wife or mother beneficiary who had both disabled and non-disabled entitled children in her care.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 5, table 6, page 27.

TABLE 11.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number of lump-sum death payments awarded, and number of deceased workers represented for the first time in awards of lump-sum death payments, 1956–60

[Corrected to Apr. 25, 1960]

Year and quarter <sup>1</sup>	Number of payments	Number of deceased workers
1956	572,291	546,984
1957	718,672	689,282
1958 (Jan.–Nov.) <sup>2</sup>	683,964	656,825
1959 <sup>2</sup>	855,032	822,413
1956		
January–March.....	140,862	135,218
April–June.....	162,620	155,268
July–September.....	149,594	142,149
October–December.....	119,215	114,349
1957		
January–March.....	173,108	166,199
April–June.....	198,975	190,089
July–September.....	158,649	152,011
October–December.....	187,940	180,983
1958		
January–March.....	179,534	172,541
April–June.....	210,895	202,300
July–September.....	187,770	180,114
October–November <sup>2</sup> .....	105,765	101,870
1959		
January–March <sup>2</sup> .....	252,314	243,607
April–June.....	211,169	203,067
July–September.....	198,930	190,918
October–December.....	192,619	184,821
1960		
January–March.....	204,177	196,929

<sup>1</sup> Annual data for 1940–55 appear in the 1958 *Annual Statistical Supplement*, p. 25, table 39.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 5, table 12, page 31.

TABLE 12.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number of monthly benefits awarded, by type of benefit, 1956–60

Year and quarter <sup>1</sup>	Total			Old-age	Disability <sup>2</sup>	Wife's or husband's			Child's <sup>3</sup>			Widow's or widower's	Mother's	Parent's
	Total	OASI <sup>4</sup>	DI <sup>4</sup>			Total	OASI <sup>4</sup>	DI <sup>4</sup>	Total	OASI <sup>4</sup>	DI <sup>4</sup>			
1956	1,855,296	1,855,296	—	934,033	—	384,562	384,562	—	211,783	211,783	—	253,524	67,475	3,919
1957	2,832,344	2,653,542	178,802	1,424,975	178,802	578,012	578,012	—	313,163	313,163	—	244,633	88,174	4,585
1958 (Jan.–Nov.) <sup>5</sup>	2,123,465	1,960,899	162,566	1,041,668	131,382	379,473	366,553	12,920	286,782	268,518	18,264	199,320	81,467	3,373
1959 <sup>6</sup>	2,501,820	2,191,008	310,812	1,089,767	177,852	444,782	390,478	54,304	426,931	348,275	78,656	252,642	102,050	7,796
1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jan.–Mar.	346,713	346,713	—	185,202	—	59,905	59,905	—	52,382	52,382	—	31,845	16,587	702
Apr.–June	413,242	413,242	—	223,469	—	73,641	73,641	—	60,706	60,706	—	35,271	19,244	911
July–Sept.	438,803	438,803	—	244,225	—	87,051	87,051	—	55,098	55,098	—	33,842	17,748	839
Oct.–Dec.	656,538	656,538	—	281,137	—	163,965	163,965	—	43,597	43,597	—	152,566	13,896	1,377
1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jan.–Mar.	659,108	659,108	—	348,707	—	151,509	151,509	—	65,681	65,681	—	72,076	19,800	1,245
Apr.–June	950,330	950,330	—	538,103	—	226,371	226,371	—	94,029	94,029	—	65,857	24,645	1,325
July–Sept.	641,756	506,490	135,266	264,506	135,266	100,944	100,944	—	72,626	72,626	—	48,603	18,849	962
Oct.–Dec.	581,150	537,614	43,536	273,659	43,536	99,188	99,188	—	80,827	80,827	—	58,097	24,790	1,053
1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jan.–Mar.	546,939	502,668	44,271	263,420	44,271	95,847	95,847	—	67,599	67,599	—	54,374	20,611	817
Apr.–June	711,565	672,548	39,017	371,765	39,017	128,665	128,665	—	85,599	85,599	—	59,996	25,553	970
July–Sept.	547,059	516,815	30,244	271,872	30,244	92,757	92,757	—	74,213	74,213	—	54,668	22,423	882
Oct.–Nov.	317,902	268,868	49,034	134,611	17,850	62,204	49,284	12,920	59,371	41,107	18,264	30,282	12,880	704
1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jan.–Mar.	764,832	674,932	89,900	338,484	45,642	140,618	122,570	18,048	128,520	102,310	26,210	78,953	30,123	2,492
Apr.–June	651,282	587,481	63,801	302,131	35,182	118,859	107,230	11,629	105,961	88,971	16,990	61,323	25,829	1,997
July–Sept.	667,260	485,543	81,717	240,781	50,506	95,911	83,220	12,691	99,135	80,615	18,520	55,804	23,400	1,723
Oct.–Dec.	518,446	443,052	75,394	208,371	46,522	89,394	77,458	11,936	93,315	76,379	16,936	56,562	22,698	1,584
1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jan.–Mar.	556,224	497,177	59,047	246,387	36,956	98,390	89,393	8,997	88,726	75,632	13,094	62,360	22,165	1,240

<sup>1</sup> Annual data for 1940–55 appear in the 1958 *Annual Statistical Supplement*, p. 23, table 34.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table 6, page 27.

<sup>3</sup> Monthly benefits to disabled workers aged 50–64.

<sup>4</sup> Includes benefits payable to disabled persons aged 18 or over—dependent children of disabled, deceased, or retired workers—whose disability began before age 18.

<sup>5</sup> To effect the benefit increases provided by the 1958 amendments, certain operations affecting statistical data on benefits awarded and monthly benefits in current-payment status were suspended for December 1958; figures on benefits awarded in December 1958 are therefore not available separately but are included in the figures for benefits awarded in January 1959.

#### (Continued from page 25)

STEARNS, JESS. *The Wasted Years*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1959. 231 pp. \$3.95.

A study of juvenile delinquency—causes, prevention, and control.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. CHILDREN'S BUREAU AND NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH. *Report to the Congress on Juvenile Delinquency*. Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1960. 54 pp. 35 cents.

Trends; factors related to delinquency; means of treatment, control, and prevention; research, evaluation, and training; and findings and recommendations.

#### HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

ANDERSON, ODIN W., and ROSEN, GEORGE. *An Examination of the Concept of Preventive Medicine*. (Research Series No. 12.) New York: Health Information Foundation, 1960. 22 pp. Free.

A discussion of the value of preventive medicine, with a description of Sweden's experience.

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A survey designed to furnish information on the occu-

(Continued on page 35)

TABLE 13.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Amount of benefit payments in fiscal year 1958-59, by State  
[In thousands]

Beneficiary's State of residence	Total	OASI <sup>1</sup>			DI <sup>1</sup>		
		Total	Monthly benefits <sup>2</sup>		Lump-sum death payments <sup>3</sup>	Monthly benefits <sup>2</sup>	
			Old-age	Supplementary		Total	Disability
Total.....	\$9,388,378	\$9,049,147	\$6,041,417	\$979,016	\$1,879,080	\$149,625	\$339,231
Alabama.....	116,815	109,997	64,694	12,230	31,171	1,902	6,818
Alaska.....	3,746	3,647	2,366	181	1,017	83	99
Arizona.....	48,834	45,942	29,395	4,674	11,107	766	2,892
Arkansas.....	78,017	74,412	48,744	9,263	15,498	907	3,605
California.....	759,137	733,709	508,208	70,307	143,586	11,608	25,428
Colorado.....	76,033	73,998	49,912	8,175	14,762	1,149	2,035
Connecticut.....	164,730	159,347	109,646	15,974	31,134	2,593	5,383
Delaware.....	21,606	20,848	13,913	2,083	4,417	435	758
District of Columbia.....	31,416	30,208	20,855	2,253	6,444	656	1,208
Florida.....	298,078	286,055	202,428	33,105	46,915	3,607	12,023
Georgia.....	123,917	116,580	69,980	11,652	32,847	2,101	7,337
Hawaii.....	17,729	16,952	11,219	1,519	3,952	262	777
Idaho.....	32,835	32,084	21,833	3,914	5,860	477	751
Illinois.....	583,804	565,154	382,327	59,738	112,660	10,429	18,650
Indiana.....	274,794	265,677	178,592	30,951	51,787	4,347	9,117
Iowa.....	164,237	160,582	112,332	20,998	24,848	2,404	3,655
Kansas.....	115,484	112,462	77,571	14,488	18,782	1,621	3,022
Kentucky.....	144,914	137,998	87,625	16,662	31,557	2,154	6,916
Louisiana.....	95,256	90,015	51,784	9,124	27,274	1,833	5,241
Maine.....	63,476	61,321	42,366	6,136	11,906	913	2,155
Maryland.....	123,581	118,970	75,628	11,395	20,391	2,556	4,611
Massachusetts.....	358,743	346,996	239,938	33,431	68,086	5,541	11,747
Michigan.....	438,331	424,134	277,904	48,604	90,762	6,864	14,197
Minnesota.....	183,208	179,289	124,165	21,497	31,073	2,554	3,910
Mississippi.....	70,339	67,118	42,724	7,796	15,589	1,009	3,221
Missouri.....	249,308	241,069	166,337	27,703	43,257	3,772	8,239
Montana.....	37,545	36,494	25,012	4,192	6,732	558	1,051
Nebraska.....	78,943	77,229	54,652	10,076	11,411	1,090	1,714
Nevada.....	10,237	9,863	6,730	733	2,154	246	374
New Hampshire.....	41,541	40,327	28,453	3,802	7,425	647	1,214
New Jersey.....	378,068	365,829	245,050	37,653	76,645	6,481	12,239
New Mexico.....	23,066	22,158	12,992	2,396	6,353	417	908
New York.....	1,057,522	1,021,608	705,262	100,232	198,327	17,787	35,914
North Carolina.....	158,326	149,313	91,828	16,181	38,671	2,633	9,013
North Dakota.....	28,627	28,280	19,788	3,866	4,195	431	347
Ohio.....	546,463	527,604	345,419	60,300	113,078	8,807	18,859
Oklahoma.....	101,544	97,670	63,455	11,901	20,718	1,506	3,874
Oregon.....	114,322	111,288	79,439	11,468	18,832	1,547	3,036
Pennsylvania.....	722,989	693,702	448,792	76,993	155,927	11,990	29,287
Puerto Rico.....	30,554	30,222	19,941	3,592	6,309	380	332
Rhode Island.....	60,815	58,487	40,704	5,486	11,308	989	2,328
South Carolina.....	73,630	69,264	40,339	6,751	20,778	1,396	4,388
South Dakota.....	34,676	34,115	23,792	4,606	5,230	487	561
Tennessee.....	134,444	127,909	80,264	14,465	30,982	2,198	6,535
Texas.....	319,850	306,820	190,121	35,014	76,012	5,673	13,030
Utah.....	35,122	34,303	21,536	4,214	8,041	512	819
Vermont.....	24,338	23,444	15,995	2,516	4,572	361	804
Virgin Islands.....	423	417	274	42	94	7	6
Virginia.....	148,091	140,303	86,826	14,723	36,006	2,748	7,788
Washington.....	167,374	162,035	113,750	16,942	29,058	2,285	5,339
West Virginia.....	108,289	100,777	59,324	12,106	27,885	1,462	7,512
Wisconsin.....	241,320	234,634	159,864	27,900	43,180	3,600	6,686
Wyoming.....	13,869	13,501	9,282	1,427	2,577	245	368
Foreign.....	58,002	56,980	40,077	5,586	10,907	419	1,013
							986
							27

<sup>1</sup> Benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance (OASI) part of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program are payable from the OASI trust fund to old-age insurance (retired-worker) beneficiaries and their dependents and to survivors of deceased workers. Benefits under the disability insurance (DI) part of the program are payable from the DI trust fund to disability insurance (disabled-worker) beneficiaries and, beginning September 1958, to their dependents.

<sup>2</sup> Distribution by type of benefit and by State estimated. Supplementary benefits are paid to wives aged 62 or over, wives under age 62 with child bene-

ficiaries in their care, dependent aged husbands, children under age 18, and disabled children aged 18 or over (whose disability began before age 18) of old-age or disabled-worker beneficiaries. Survivor benefits are paid to aged widows, dependent aged widowers, children under age 18, disabled children aged 18 or over, whose disability began before age 18, widows or divorced wives with child beneficiaries in their care, and dependent aged parents of deceased insured workers.

<sup>3</sup> Distribution by State based on 10-percent sample.

TABLE 14.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Estimated number of employers<sup>1</sup> and workers and amounts of earnings in covered employment for specified period, 1940-59<sup>2</sup>

[Data corrected to Feb. 29, 1960. Beginning 1951, annual data include self-employment; quarterly data exclude self-employment and, after 1954, agricultural labor. Beginning 1956, estimates are preliminary]

Year and quarter	Employers reporting wages (in thousands)	Workers with taxable earnings <sup>3</sup> during period (in thousands)	Taxable earnings <sup>4</sup>		All workers in covered employment during period <sup>5</sup> (in thousands)	Total earnings in covered employment <sup>6</sup>	
			Total (in millions)	Average per worker		Total (in millions)	Average per worker
1940	2,500	35,393	\$32,974	\$932	35,393	\$35,668	\$1,008
1941	2,646	40,976	41,848	1,021	40,976	45,463	1,110
1942	2,655	46,363	52,939	1,142	46,363	58,219	1,256
1943	2,394	47,656	62,423	1,310	47,656	69,653	1,462
1944	2,469	46,296	64,426	1,392	46,296	73,349	1,584
1945	2,614	46,392	62,945	1,357	46,392	71,560	1,543
1946	3,017	48,845	69,088	1,414	48,845	79,260	1,623
1947	3,246	48,908	78,372	1,602	48,908	92,449	1,800
1948	3,298	49,018	84,122	1,716	49,018	102,253	2,086
1949	3,316	46,796	81,808	1,748	46,796	99,989	2,137
1950	3,345	48,283	87,498	1,812	48,283	109,804	2,274
1951	4,440	58,120	120,968	2,081	58,120	148,000	2,550
1952	4,450	59,576	128,724	2,161	59,576	161,000	2,700
1953	4,350	60,839	136,003	2,235	60,839	173,000	2,840
1954	4,350	59,610	133,588	2,241	59,610	172,000	2,890
1955	5,050	65,148	157,772	2,421	65,148	195,000	2,990
1956	5,100	67,800	170,689	2,250	67,800	214,000	3,160
1957	5,100	71,000	181,300	2,250	71,000	231,000	3,250
1958	5,100	70,000	181,000	2,250	70,000	232,000	3,310
1959	5,200	73,000	199,000	2,730	73,000	246,000	3,370
1951							
January-March	3,552	43,908	30,336	691	43,908	31,000	710
April-June	3,658	45,483	30,663	675	45,718	33,000	720
July-September	3,635	45,693	27,815	609	46,778	33,000	710
October-December	3,638	41,846	22,702	543	46,107	35,000	7260
1952							
January-March	3,595	45,145	33,159	734	45,145	34,000	750
April-June	3,690	46,659	32,627	690	46,903	35,000	750
July-September	3,663	46,772	29,166	624	48,092	36,000	750
October-December	3,640	42,630	24,067	565	47,697	39,000	7820
1953							
January-March	3,590	46,951	36,382	775	46,951	37,000	790
April-June	3,662	48,220	35,963	746	48,497	39,000	7800
July-September	3,654	47,637	30,864	648	49,187	39,000	790
October-December	3,652	41,353	22,824	552	48,046	41,000	7850
1954							
January-March	3,620	45,984	35,813	779	45,984	37,000	7800
April-June	3,726	46,700	35,084	750	47,115	38,000	7810
July-September	3,715	46,250	30,058	650	47,972	38,000	7790
October-December	3,768	40,292	22,598	561	46,984	41,000	7870
1955							
January-March	3,830	46,699	38,053	815	46,699	39,000	7840
April-June	3,951	48,660	38,776	797	48,888	41,000	7840
July-September	3,948	49,259	35,621	723	50,509	43,000	7850
October-December	3,985	44,847	28,054	626	50,120	46,000	7920
1956							
January-March	3,976	49,333	43,031	872	49,333	44,000	7800
April-June	4,055	50,940	42,547	835	51,234	45,000	7880
July-September	4,052	50,735	36,811	726	52,373	46,000	7880
October-December	4,063	45,182	28,958	641	51,533	49,000	7950
1957							
January-March	4,010	52,800	47,662	903	52,800	49,000	7930
April-June	4,153	54,400	46,364	852	54,700	50,000	7910
July-September	4,060	53,600	39,462	736	55,600	51,000	7920
October-December	4,065	46,500	28,884	621	54,300	52,000	7960
1958							
January-March	3,997	52,000	47,283	7910	52,000	49,000	7940
April-June	4,130	53,000	45,700	7860	53,500	50,000	7930
July-September	4,090	53,000	39,100	740	55,000	51,000	7930
October-December	4,120	47,000	29,200	7620	55,000	53,000	7960
1959							
January-March	4,070	53,000	50,500	7950	53,000	52,000	7980
April-June	4,190	56,000	52,000	7930	56,500	56,000	7990

<sup>1</sup> Annual data represent number of different employers filing returns for year; quarterly data, number of returns for quarter. A return may relate to more than 1 establishment if employer operates several separate establishments but reports for concern as a whole.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes joint coverage under the railroad retirement and old-age, survivors, and disability insurance programs.

<sup>3</sup> Represents reported workers with taxable earnings. Annual limit on taxable earnings was \$3,000 through 1950; for 1951-54 it was \$3,600; for 1955-58 it was \$4,200; beginning 1959 it is \$4,800.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes earnings in excess of taxable limit.

<sup>5</sup> Includes workers with earnings in excess of annual taxable limit. The difference between workers reported with taxable earnings and total in covered employment represents the number of wage and salary workers not reported because they had already earned the prevailing maximum annual taxable wages from an employer.

<sup>6</sup> Includes earnings in excess of annual taxable limit. Because of program changes in 1951 and later, estimates beginning 1951 could not be made with the same accuracy possible for earlier periods.

<sup>7</sup> Rounded to nearest \$10.

TABLE 15.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, March 1960<sup>1</sup>

State	Nonfarm placements	Initial claims		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment				Average weekly insured unemployment <sup>3</sup>	
		Total <sup>2</sup>	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment <sup>4</sup>		Total unemployment			
						Weeks compensated	Benefits paid <sup>5</sup>	Average weekly number of beneficiaries	Weeks compensated	Average weekly payment	
Total -----	\$ 450,466	1,386,553	404,210	10,151,320	2,924,533	9,114,012	\$287,141,889	1,981,307	8,468,019	\$32.39	2,209,468
Alabama-----	6,604	19,691	3,748	148,613	30,876	116,242	2,617,888	25,270	111,737	22.79	32,028
Alaska-----	718	1,503	269	21,248	2,742	24,989	916,489	5,432	24,193	36.94	4,909
Arizona-----	6,817	7,234	1,230	38,964	8,953	28,122	839,533	6,113	26,945	30.15	8,198
Arkansas-----	5,845	10,767	2,479	113,739	26,550	80,233	1,708,763	17,442	73,307	21.87	23,246
California-----	41,479	154,095	37,779	1,093,379	334,332	973,101	37,802,550	211,544	931,081	39.11	232,950
Colorado-----	7,337	7,548	1,118	62,925	12,366	59,783	2,205,047	12,996	55,229	37.75	12,793
Connecticut-----	7,479	23,065	9,216	166,290	58,512	157,408	5,717,438	34,219	150,861	37.10	36,631
Delaware-----	658	2,583	431	25,853	4,888	27,101	866,408	5,892	24,929	32.79	5,582
District of Columbia-----	4,885	3,723	877	32,343	7,952	25,735	671,518	5,595	25,181	26.22	6,928
Florida-----	17,522	24,962	5,220	132,548	34,634	78,285	2,136,324	17,018	74,043	27.87	28,102
Georgia-----	9,698	18,310	6,834	150,505	59,376	125,589	2,913,729	27,302	116,276	23.91	32,621
Hawaii-----	980	2,737	611	18,211	8,173	16,329	438,185	3,550	11,859	31.20	3,927
Idaho-----	3,141	3,988	516	42,364	6,187	35,619	1,261,119	7,743	33,653	35.84	8,308
Illinois-----	19,128	60,012	18,069	477,459	133,453	445,945	15,018,892	96,945	418,512	34.45	103,256
Indiana-----	5,694	31,154	7,459	185,973	48,823	186,245	5,437,121	40,488	170,877	30.28	44,262
Iowa-----	7,632	8,705	2,158	90,086	17,283	81,796	2,440,012	17,782	74,029	30.84	19,418
Kansas-----	6,407	10,933	1,683	106,706	17,520	98,487	3,359,355	21,410	93,558	34.61	22,189
Kentucky-----	3,695	13,633	3,374	175,484	35,506	139,883	3,821,587	30,409	131,109	28.17	37,913
Louisiana-----	5,990	17,984	2,326	147,542	20,937	125,259	3,666,491	27,230	116,227	30.07	33,284
Maine-----	1,413	11,739	4,879	69,826	23,600	62,113	1,395,831	13,503	57,131	22.92	15,745
Maryland-----	4,154	19,990	5,579	178,001	49,734	192,755	5,708,809	41,903	181,633	30.25	42,015
Massachusetts-----	12,824	55,220	27,496	413,216	151,646	384,200	13,501,213	83,522	332,443	37.58	90,392
Michigan-----	10,830	76,780	12,885	379,620	81,398	325,546	11,418,040	70,771	314,818	35.66	98,550
Minnesota-----	7,137	14,300	3,325	213,279	38,264	188,459	5,393,814	40,969	180,368	29.03	44,696
Mississippi-----	7,328	10,890	3,017	91,820	15,384	74,455	1,713,248	16,186	69,819	23.51	18,976
Missouri-----	6,769	37,413	12,847	232,948	54,899	182,459	5,032,109	39,665	164,067	29.19	50,261
Montana-----	1,885	5,130	790	59,899	12,952	70,014	1,928,380	15,220	70,014	27.43	13,780
Nebraska-----	5,330	4,918	1,106	50,144	9,011	47,770	1,447,170	10,385	46,241	30.78	11,041
Nevada-----	2,168	3,429	858	20,743	5,917	20,596	757,887	4,477	19,257	37.66	4,361
New Hampshire-----	939	6,451	2,968	30,277	12,369	25,568	663,183	5,558	22,964	27.35	6,867
New Jersey-----	10,487	60,573	23,925	465,736	197,180	452,159	14,318,141	98,295	403,600	32.58	98,791
New Mexico-----	3,358	4,289	516	34,321	5,195	36,612	1,047,945	7,959	34,859	29.12	8,067
New York-----	69,689	214,923	81,975	1,357,913	496,996	1,249,490	42,281,862	271,628	1,139,371	35.40	288,275
North Carolina-----	10,183	48,907	16,434	221,393	84,328	216,595	4,208,464	47,086	195,112	20.34	52,401
North Dakota-----	1,408	1,484	178	34,057	2,713	30,546	878,009	6,640	27,031	28.90	8,071
Ohio-----	14,931	68,980	14,308	529,175	115,484	461,569	18,595,969	100,341	440,544	40.89	115,483
Oklahoma-----	9,566	12,929	3,058	112,111	29,141	84,636	2,156,983	18,399	79,471	26.13	23,722
Oregon-----	5,030	15,374	2,584	122,013	29,329	104,823	3,632,894	22,788	97,845	35.35	25,147
Pennsylvania-----	19,269	125,387	36,414	932,076	273,245	852,882	24,698,006	185,409	787,894	29.90	202,149
Puerto Rico-----	3,952	744	254	10,846	3,866	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island-----	1,920	10,974	6,093	68,429	29,605	62,704	1,784,130	13,631	56,074	29.88	15,027
South Carolina-----	5,617	10,206	3,342	69,797	26,191	57,223	1,211,396	12,440	51,839	21.87	14,890
South Dakota-----	1,478	1,538	361	21,632	2,801	18,688	547,197	4,063	17,646	29.85	4,630
Tennessee-----	7,429	19,733	6,612	216,540	63,959	186,717	4,124,538	40,591	170,026	22.75	46,074
Texas-----	37,872	36,797	8,128	267,110	62,269	261,811	6,214,353	56,915	248,122	24.11	61,911
Utah-----	3,361	3,836	798	41,761	10,256	39,104	1,272,589	8,501	36,532	33.35	8,418
Vermont-----	545	1,945	793	21,469	6,962	20,871	562,112	4,537	19,625	27.58	4,642
Virginia-----	5,709	13,812	3,650	123,183	34,714	102,253	2,306,908	22,229	96,825	23.17	26,125
Virgin Islands-----	291	2	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington-----	6,224	32,207	8,100	231,248	66,953	213,857	6,758,874	46,491	203,225	32.01	47,713
West Virginia-----	1,725	12,643	1,405	132,944	17,765	116,153	2,473,980	25,251	107,927	21.72	28,693
Wisconsin-----	6,844	18,694	3,888	151,145	38,542	127,245	4,589,306	27,662	115,130	36.41	32,062
Wyoming-----	950	1,689	238	16,416	2,802	17,988	700,100	3,910	16,960	39.61	3,949

<sup>1</sup> Excludes data for the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, administered by the States as agents of the Federal Government; not comparable, therefore, with data previously published in the *Bulletin* for April 1955-June 1959.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes transitional claims.

<sup>3</sup> Total, part-total, and partial.

<sup>4</sup> Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

<sup>5</sup> Includes 52 placements made in Guam, not shown separately.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

TABLE 16.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, March 1959—March 1960<sup>1</sup>

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

Year and month	Total <sup>2</sup>	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases) <sup>4</sup>	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (recipients)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases) <sup>4</sup>											
			Families	Recipients																				
			Total <sup>3</sup>	Children																				
Number of recipients																								
Percentage change from previous month																								
1959																								
March <sup>5</sup>	2,433,348	775,557	2,917,045	2,235,296	109,259	331,294	480,000	-----	-0.1	+0.8	+0.1	+0.7	(4)											
April <sup>5</sup>	2,431,092	781,132	2,940,629	2,253,313	109,542	335,134	450,000	-----	-2	+5	(4)	+8	-6.3											
May <sup>5</sup>	2,427,898	781,114	2,942,741	2,255,628	109,538	337,495	412,000	-----	-1	(4)	(4)	+8	-8.3											
June <sup>7</sup>	2,419,885	777,632	2,929,966	2,246,965	109,445	339,214	387,000	-----	-3	-5	-1	+5	-6.1											
July	2,413,938	772,222	2,911,084	2,233,672	109,443	341,355	370,000	-----	-2	-6	(4)	+6	-4.5											
August	2,407,910	771,156	2,910,594	2,235,272	109,325	342,616	380,000	-----	-2	(4)	-1	+4	+2.8											
September	2,404,285	771,931	2,917,419	2,241,727	109,291	344,477	393,000	-----	-2	+2	(4)	+5	+3.3											
October	2,401,104	771,432	2,918,520	2,244,305	109,142	346,832	403,000	-----	-1	(4)	-1	+7	+2.6											
November	2,397,929	773,082	2,926,323	2,251,386	109,098	348,206	413,000	-----	-1	+3	(4)	+4	+2.5											
December	2,394,125	778,832	2,953,135	2,272,096	109,057	350,325	399,000	-----	-2	+9	(4)	+6	-3.3											
1960																								
January	2,387,468	781,378	2,964,814	2,281,957	108,883	352,052	413,000	-----	-3	+4	-2	+5	+3.4											
February	2,378,198	785,239	2,981,045	2,294,964	108,644	353,441	423,000	-----	-4	+5	-2	+4	+2.4											
March	2,372,716	792,810	3,012,803	2,319,827	108,223	356,141	435,000	-----	-2	+1.1	-4	+8	+3.0											
Amount of assistance																								
Percentage change from previous month																								
1959																								
March <sup>5</sup>	\$310,681,000	\$156,566,456	\$83,648,244	\$7,523,686	\$21,091,117	\$33,216,000	+0.9	+0.1	+1.7	+1.1	+1.6	+2.0												
April <sup>5</sup>	309,438,000	156,834,503	84,509,504	7,512,199	21,240,340	30,762,000	-4	(4)	+2	-4	+2	+7.4												
May <sup>5</sup>	307,265,000	157,332,423	84,732,412	7,578,135	21,632,321	27,731,000	-7	+4	+5	+7	+2.0	-9.9												
June <sup>7</sup>	303,051,000	156,713,320	83,161,976	7,556,409	21,496,002	25,465,000	-1.4	-4	-1.6	-1	+2	-8.2												
July	299,884,000	155,561,621	82,658,813	7,563,706	21,586,726	24,673,000	-1.1	-7	-6	+1	+4	-3.1												
August	300,728,000	155,474,907	82,469,933	7,554,696	21,686,592	25,719,000	+3	-1	-2	-1	+5	+4.2												
September	304,707,000	155,909,481	83,445,777	7,541,305	21,945,382	27,345,000	+1.3	+3	+1.2	-2	+1.2	+6.3												
October	307,959,000	157,581,948	83,768,710	7,535,895	22,237,528	28,599,000	+1.1	+1.1	+4	-1	+1.3	+4.6												
November	308,636,000	157,126,976	84,187,394	7,547,728	22,265,642	28,737,000	+2	-3	+5	+2	+1	+5												
December	309,885,000	157,669,195	85,686,971	7,774,067	22,644,000	27,735,000	+4	+3	+1.8	+3.0	+1.7	-3.5												
1960																								
January	312,162,000	159,086,747	86,099,591	7,860,173	22,681,074	28,195,000	+7	+9	+5	+1.2	+2	+1.7												
February	314,333,000	159,283,502	86,626,658	7,807,443	22,827,894	29,135,000	+7	+1	+6	-8	+6	+3.3												
March	319,661,000	160,469,927	88,149,195	7,829,829	23,267,279	30,566,000	+1.7	+7	+1.8	+3	+1.9	+4.9												

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.<sup>2</sup> Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States.<sup>3</sup> Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.<sup>4</sup> Excludes Idaho; data not available.<sup>5</sup> Except for general assistance, data included for Illinois understated for March, overstated for April, and partly estimated for May because of administrative change in the processing of payments. Percentage changes for the special types of public assistance based on data excluding Illinois.<sup>6</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.<sup>7</sup> Percentage changes for the special types of public assistance based on data excluding Illinois (data not comparable, see footnote 5).<sup>8</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

## (Continued from page 31)

pational status and experience of the deaf and to stimulate additional research.

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The plan of the State Department of Health for non-profit nursing-home construction grants and nursing-home payments.

RICCETELLI, M. L., and HORTON, W. H. "The Connecticut Medical Service Plan for the Care of the Aging." *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, Vol. 8, Mar. 1960, pp. 217-223. \$1.25.

RICCETELLI, M. L., and PELZ, KURT S. "Evolution of a Modern Home and Hospital for the Care of the Aged and Infirm." *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, Vol. 8, Apr. 1960, pp. 284-287. \$1.25.

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TABLE 17.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, March 1960<sup>1</sup>

State	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance
Total.....	\$24,769,124	\$5,023,068	\$680,278	\$4,112,308	* \$9,379,000
Alabama.....	228	231	163	(1)	3
Alaska.....				41,918	
Arkansas.....	368,055	23,863	11,669	58,348	
California.....	2,448,203	995,835	128,269	153,799	72,923
Colorado.....	922,920	40,798	2,205	14,747	90,872
Connecticut.....	267,205	138,280	5,074	91,402	(1)
Delaware.....			1,213		
District of Columbia.....	23,758	857		12,336	389
Florida.....	436,516	30,800	8,544	70,025	
Hawaii.....	11,113	25,042	501	8,715	
Idaho.....	54,268		653	4,021	
Illinois.....	2,218,437	514,855	66,298	418,177	* 944,799
Indiana.....	550,527	138,672	26,604	(1)	* 322,310
Iowa.....	259,369	77,235	9,569		* 282,641
Kansas.....	341,781	80,739	6,164	55,742	68,317
Louisiana.....	246,364	14,438	4,110	52,364	5,689
Maine.....	117,950	29,030	2,676	2,069	60,000
Maryland.....	49,313	83,614	1,153	13,205	
Massachusetts.....	3,359,088	202,300	29,624	607,503	170,398
Michigan.....	427,411	85,446	12,306	29,171	284,971
Minnesota.....	1,756,983	230,067	34,220	8,967	424,300
Missouri.....	22,326	3,866		2,831	1,045
Montana.....	1,876	52	474		* 226,329
Nebraska.....	365,281	10,762	28,614	43,302	* 30,202
Nevada.....	15,588		1,086	(1)	* 113,762
New Hampshire.....	86,828	17,240	3,589	13,436	(1)
New Jersey.....	641,623		61	128,941	205,536
New Mexico.....	91,776	59,756	1,736	18,949	12,280
New York.....	2,827,985	1,121,780	108,908	1,175,751	254,487
North Carolina.....	105,651	61,813	10,882	64,540	* 266,504
North Dakota.....	235,020	28,864	2,214	40,758	* 27,796
Ohio.....	1,289,308	1,604	31,718	148,973	* 1,740,486
Oklahoma.....	1,067,268		22,335	109,260	(1)
Oregon.....	601,249	52,324	4,621	142,461	90,742
Pennsylvania.....	192,463	314,820	52,404	100,331	98,418
Rhode Island.....	94,234	76,912	952	42,795	* 52,045
South Carolina.....	67,692	19,041	2,401	22,950	14,435
South Dakota.....					* 144,822
Tennessee.....	33,139	4,413	279	8,807	
Utah.....	23,699	37,965	980	11,395	2,114
Vermont.....	62,617		513	5,813	
Virgin Islands.....	290	123	4	109	154
Virginia.....	119,260		5,188	33,104	* 12,698
Washington.....	1,313,897	171,978	15,326	186,115	127,033
West Virginia.....	58,387	100,430	2,639	28,780	* 7,602
Wisconsin.....	1,560,015	220,660	31,374	176,869	218,928
Wyoming.....	32,134	6,063	1,128	5,284	36,153

<sup>1</sup> For the special types of public assistance figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and

reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis.

<sup>3</sup> No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

<sup>4</sup> Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

<sup>5</sup> Data not available.

## PROGRAM OPERATIONS

(Continued from page 2)

number in October–December 1959. Increases from the preceding quarter were recorded only for awards of old-age, wife's or husband's, and widow's or widower's benefits.

Lump-sum death payments totaling \$16.4 mil-

lion were awarded in March to 80,600 persons. About 204,200 lump-sum payments were made in January–March 1960, about 11,600 more than in October–December 1959. The average lump-sum amount per worker represented in the awards was \$210.96, which was 38 cents higher than the average in the last quarter of 1959.

TABLE 18.—Average payment per recipient for all assistance, for money payments, and for vendor<sup>1</sup> payments for medical care, by program and State, March 1960<sup>1</sup>

State	Old-age assistance			Aid to dependent children (per recipient)			Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled		
	All assistance <sup>2</sup>	Money payments to recipients <sup>3</sup>	Vendor payments for medical care <sup>4</sup>	All assistance <sup>2</sup>	Money payments to recipients <sup>3</sup>	Vendor payments for medical care <sup>4</sup>	All assistance <sup>2</sup>	Money payments to recipients <sup>3</sup>	Vendor payments for medical care <sup>4</sup>	All assistance <sup>2</sup>	Money payments to recipients <sup>3</sup>	Vendor payments for medical care <sup>4</sup>
	\$67.63	\$57.87	\$10.44	\$29.26	\$27.65	\$1.67	\$72.35	\$66.47	\$6.29	\$65.33	\$54.49	\$11.55
All States.....	50.82	50.82	(*)	9.09	9.09	(*)	37.95	37.95	-----	35.67	35.66	.01
Alabama.....	64.42	64.42	-----	32.58	32.58	-----	71.62	71.62	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
Alaska.....	61.79	61.79	-----	29.89	29.89	-----	72.54	72.54	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)
Arkansas.....	53.43	46.81	6.66	16.28	15.48	.81	57.55	51.76	5.79	39.09	36.88	8.27
California.....	90.67	81.68	9.56	46.40	42.77	3.77	107.53	99.00	9.29	93.35	78.53	18.41
Colorado.....	101.11	83.04	18.07	33.38	31.93	1.45	77.55	69.97	7.58	68.51	65.89	2.62
Connecticut.....	106.09	90.19	18.27	46.71	41.70	5.56	99.46	83.91	17.26	129.98	90.69	41.21
Delaware.....	49.92	49.92	-----	23.10	23.10	-----	70.86	65.93	4.93	66.49	66.49	-----
District of Columbia.....	64.19	59.08	7.60	33.53	33.49	.04	69.30	69.30	-----	75.07	72.11	4.56
Florida.....	56.29	50.33	6.26	16.58	16.27	.32	60.13	57.00	3.37	63.32	56.13	7.80
Georgia.....	47.29	47.29	-----	23.70	23.70	-----	52.32	52.32	-----	51.81	51.81	-----
Guam.....	25.20	25.20	-----	12.49	12.49	-----	(*)	(*)	-----	(*)	(*)	-----
Hawaii.....	62.81	55.20	7.61	33.78	31.23	2.55	68.49	62.31	6.19	77.40	69.08	8.32
Idaho.....	68.02	60.69	7.37	40.76	40.76	-----	71.27	67.48	3.80	71.85	68.09	3.83
Illinois.....	73.37	46.41	29.78	39.08	35.59	3.53	81.83	61.44	21.87	82.23	60.93	22.87
Indiana.....	63.06	44.58	19.70	27.98	25.14	3.31	72.60	59.48	14.34	(*)	(*)	(*)
Iowa.....	76.79	70.72	7.50	37.28	35.48	2.34	92.54	87.35	6.72	82.29	82.29	-----
Kansas.....	79.31	68.19	11.92	36.44	33.22	3.44	83.22	73.42	10.29	83.32	71.26	13.17
Kentucky.....	46.13	46.13	-----	21.54	21.54	-----	44.64	44.64	-----	45.67	45.67	-----
Louisiana.....	71.69	69.77	1.97	24.08	23.96	.14	81.05	79.76	1.53	56.10	53.03	3.22
Maine.....	63.70	53.71	10.00	27.52	26.10	1.42	64.55	58.55	6.00	59.44	58.44	1.00
Maryland.....	60.92	55.71	5.21	29.08	26.87	2.21	64.91	62.35	2.56	65.16	63.00	2.16
Massachusetts.....	100.30	59.10	42.16	45.56	41.61	4.20	123.34	111.78	13.62	121.54	65.55	59.91
Michigan.....	72.09	65.19	6.90	36.42	35.51	.91	79.48	72.56	6.92	86.09	79.71	6.38
Minnesota.....	89.80	54.31	37.10	46.33	40.06	6.71	99.04	69.08	31.69	61.40	58.58	3.82
Mississippi.....	29.81	29.81	-----	10.65	10.65	-----	38.49	38.49	-----	30.26	20.26	-----
Missouri.....	59.48	59.33	.19	24.07	24.04	.04	65.00	65.00	-----	61.46	61.32	.18
Montana.....	63.88	63.61	.27	33.55	33.55	.01	72.41	71.10	1.31	71.80	71.80	-----
Nebraska.....	71.15	47.61	24.14	29.89	28.97	.98	87.71	55.47	33.00	75.03	51.00	24.41
Nevada.....	70.50	64.59	5.91	26.83	26.83	-----	96.96	91.02	5.93	(*)	(*)	(*)
New Hampshire.....	78.16	60.48	17.72	41.85	37.56	4.32	81.77	66.94	14.83	93.34	61.11	32.38
New Jersey.....	89.45	61.64	34.07	45.51	45.51	-----	84.99	85.10	.06	93.41	76.51	19.77
New Mexico.....	67.32	58.77	8.55	30.55	28.49	2.07	61.44	56.92	4.52	65.35	57.57	7.78
New York.....	106.71	76.51	33.94	42.90	38.95	4.21	111.19	85.86	27.77	104.05	75.23	31.89
North Carolina.....	41.05	38.88	2.17	19.70	19.12	.58	54.40	52.49	2.13	47.35	43.87	3.48
North Dakota.....	87.75	58.63	32.16	39.23	35.74	4.14	86.14	64.88	23.31	94.58	62.35	35.78
Ohio.....	77.41	64.75	14.37	31.76	31.75	.02	70.35	61.52	9.02	73.34	60.83	12.82
Oklahoma.....	77.27	65.41	11.86	31.63	31.63	-----	95.06	83.09	11.97	86.93	75.11	11.83
Oregon.....	86.00	53.12	35.07	40.57	38.47	2.50	87.97	72.13	17.18	95.24	68.44	20.07
Pennsylvania.....	67.96	64.12	3.84	31.55	29.92	1.63	73.91	70.93	2.98	60.52	54.52	5.99
Puerto Rico.....	8.21	8.21	-----	3.91	3.91	-----	8.20	8.20	-----	8.71	8.71	-----
Rhode Island.....	78.12	64.15	14.00	36.30	31.55	4.75	75.14	67.14	8.00	83.86	68.93	15.00
South Carolina.....	39.88	37.82	2.07	14.46	13.97	.50	43.53	42.16	1.41	43.71	40.79	2.96
South Dakota.....	60.92	60.92	-----	33.61	33.61	-----	60.57	60.57	-----	63.17	63.17	-----
Tennessee.....	41.82	41.22	.60	18.54	18.48	.05	46.28	46.18	.10	45.51	44.51	1.00
Texas.....	52.92	52.92	-----	17.02	17.02	-----	58.13	58.13	-----	54.15	54.15	-----
Utah.....	67.22	64.23	2.99	37.24	34.25	2.98	74.65	69.68	4.97	75.21	70.30	4.91
Vermont.....	63.22	52.19	11.03	30.30	30.30	-----	62.43	58.60	3.83	63.89	57.19	6.70
Virgin Islands.....	23.57	23.07	.50	14.16	14.01	.15	(*)	(*)	(*)	26.35	25.35	1.00
Virginia.....	43.77	37.85	8.08	20.80	20.80	-----	53.49	50.35	4.26	49.27	45.30	5.35
Washington.....	83.35	60.26	26.47	45.95	41.61	4.38	91.34	72.45	20.97	93.37	68.90	27.74
West Virginia.....	37.00	34.03	2.97	24.39	23.14	1.25	41.24	38.66	2.58	41.58	37.67	3.91
Wisconsin.....	82.82	41.98	43.64	46.74	40.96	6.47	78.77	54.69	29.60	104.79	43.52	64.29
Wyoming.....	71.36	61.92	9.66	36.85	34.58	2.26	81.31	64.72	16.59	73.09	63.42	9.79

<sup>1</sup> Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation.

<sup>2</sup> Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both.

<sup>3</sup> No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

<sup>4</sup> Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients.

TABLE 19.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1960<sup>1</sup>

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	February 1960 in—		March 1959 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total <sup>2</sup>	2,372,716	\$160,469,927	\$67.63	-0.2	+0.7	-2.5	+2.5
Ala.	98,828	5,022,693	50.82	-2	+5.2	-2.8	+13.4
Alaska	1,444	* 93,026	64.42	-3	+4	-2.6	+4.5
Ariz.	13,953	862,198	Ct. 79	+4	-1	+7	+8.7
Ark.	55,267	2,952,874	53.43	+6	+8.1	-1.7	+8.6
Calif.	256,062	23,217,583	90.67	-2	-7	-2.8	+5.0
Colo. <sup>3</sup>	51,084	5,164,960	101.11	-3	+1.1	-1.7	+5.5
Conn.	14,623	1,551,385	106.09	-3	-3.8	-3.0	-5.0
Del.	1,322	65,988	49.92	-9	-3	-10.5	-9.0
D.C.	3,124	200,532	64.19	-4	-1.0	-4.3	-4.0
Fla.	69,716	3,924,414	56.29	-1	(*)	-3	+5.6
Ga.	96,939	4,583,928	47.29	-4	-3	-1.2	-2.0
Guam.	61	1,537	25.20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hawaii.	1,461	91,767	62.81	-1	+3	-2.0	+6.4
Idaho.	7,362	500,763	68.02	+2	+5	-4.0	+2.5
Ill.	74,492	5,465,106	73.37	-7	-7	(*)	(*)
Ind.	27,941	1,761,899	63.06	-5	+1.0	-6.6	-6
Iowa.	34,571	2,654,762	76.79	-3	+1.7	-4.2	+5.1
Kans.	28,684	2,274,960	79.31	-5	-5	-4.4	-1.0
Ky.	56,405	2,602,032	46.13	(*)	+2.9	-9	+5.4
La.	124,818	8,948,367	71.69	(*)	(*)	+1	+8.5
Maine.	11,795	751,352	63.70	-3	-4	-2.0	-1.9
Md.	9,456	576,062	60.92	-4	+1	-2.6	+4.3
Mass.	79,673	7,991,019	100.30	-6	-7	-4.2	-2.0
Mich.	61,974	4,467,686	72.09	-7	-4	-5.5	-3.4
Minn.	47,362	4,252,990	89.80	(*)	+3.3	-2.7	+2.8
Miss.	80,033	2,385,401	29.81	-1	-2	-8	+1.3
Mo.	116,675	6,939,690	59.48	-5	-4	-3.1	+3.3
Mont.	6,982	445,987	63.88	-4	-4	-6.3	-5.2
Nebr.	15,132	1,076,613	71.15	-4	+9	-4.8	-8
Nev.	2,638	185,969	70.50	+4	+6	+1.0	+5.8
N. H.	4,901	383,055	78.16	-3	-3	-5.1	+4.8
N. J.	18,830	1,684,318	89.45	(*)	+6	-1.7	+5
N. Mex.	10,736	722,730	67.32	+1	+1	+2.2	+10.6
N. Y.	83,325	8,891,505	106.71	-1	+1.9	-4.4	+8
N. C.	48,687	1,998,783	41.05	-7	-3	-3.3	-6
N. Dak.	7,307	641,206	87.75	(*)	-7.9	-2.6	+1.3
Ohio.	89,718	6,945,200	77.41	+4	+7.0	-1.1	+16.5
Oklahoma.	90,004	6,954,780	77.27	-3	-5	-2.2	-1.3
Oreg.	17,144	1,474,428	86.00	-3	+9.7	-5.8	-1.4
Pa.	50,113	3,405,711	67.96	-1	-5	+8	+1.3
P. R.	39,484	324,352	8.21	-3	-3	-2.6	-1.9
R. I.	6,731	525,821	78.12	-9	-7	-4.0	+1.4
S. C.	32,676	1,303,034	39.88	-5	-1.4	-4.8	-2
S. Dak.	8,962	545,971	60.92	-7	-2	-4.8	+9
Tenn.	55,231	2,309,735	41.82	-6	-6	-2.8	-6.4
Tex.	221,685	11,732,247	52.92	-2	-2	-1.0	+7
Utah.	7,913	531,912	67.22	-5	+5	-5.5	-4.5
Vt.	5,678	358,985	63.22	-5	+3.6	-3.9	+7.4
V. I.	561	13,222	23.57	+4	+6	-6.0	-4.9
Va.	14,756	645,894	43.77	-5	-3	-3.5	+3.7
Wash.	49,629	4,136,697	83.35	-5	+1.1	-7.0	-12.4
W. Va.	19,692	728,596	37.00	-7	-8	-5.2	+5.1
Wis.	35,750	2,960,866	82.82	+4	+5.0	-4.3	-8
Wyo.	3,326	237,336	71.36	0	+1.7	-6.0	-5.2

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 3,769 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of \$338,051 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.

<sup>3</sup> Based on totals excluding data for Illinois. See footnote 8.

<sup>4</sup> In addition, supplemental payments of \$19,999 from general assistance funds were made to 57 recipients.

<sup>5</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>6</sup> Percentage change not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients.

<sup>7</sup> Program initiated July 1959 under the Social Security Amendments of 1958.

<sup>8</sup> Not computed; data understated for March 1959 because of administrative change in processing of payments.

<sup>9</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 20.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1960<sup>1</sup>

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	February 1960 in—		March 1959 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total <sup>2</sup>	108,223	\$7,829,829	\$72.35	-0.4	+0.3	-1.1	+3.9
Ala.	1,627	61,743	37.95	-1	+7	-1.8	+6.6
Alaska	103	7,377	71.62	0	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ariz.	835	60,571	72.54	-1	-1	+3.7	+10.3
Ark.	2,017	116,072	57.65	+2	+5.5	-8	+8.2
Calif. <sup>3</sup>	13,809	1,484,830	107.53	-4	-8	-1.8	+1.8
Colo.	291	22,566	77.55	+7	-4	-8.2	-7.3
Conn.	294	29,240	99.46	-1.0	+1.3	-5.8	-13.0
Del.	246	17,432	70.86	-2.4	-2.4	-9.6	-9.1
D. C.	234	16,216	69.30	-8	-1	-3.3	-1.1
Fla.	2,532	152,239	60.13	0	-2.6	-1	+3.1
Ga.	3,537	185,070	52.32	-3	-2	+2	-5
Guam.	4	76	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hawaii.	81	5,548	68.40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Idaho.	172	12,259	71.27	+6	+3	-3.4	+1.5
Ill.	3,032	248,111	81.83	+1.1	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ind.	1,855	134,674	72.60	-4	-1.1	-3.6	+3.0
Iowa.	1,424	131,770	92.54	+1	+2.3	-2.5	+7.3
Kans.	599	49,849	83.22	+2	+1.0	-4.0	-1.5
Ky.	2,612	116,605	44.64	-9.2	-6.8	-18.1	-16.9
La.	2,664	218,358	81.05	0	-3	+4.1	+10.8
Maine.	446	28,789	64.55	+2	+6	-3.9	-10.6
Md.	451	29,275	64.91	-9	-1.0	+2.3	+5.6
Mass.	2,175	268,266	123.34	+1.1	+7.8	+2.9	+2.1
Mich.	1,778	141,320	79.48	-3	-5	-3.3	+8
Minn.	1,080	106,966	99.04	+3	+3.2	-4.4	-2.9
Miss.	6,364	244,976	38.49	-2	-2	+9.3	+9.3
Mo.	5,127	333,255	65.00	-7	-7	-1.3	-1.3
Mont.	362	26,214	72.41	-8	-2.3	-3.7	-1.6
Nebr.	867	76,042	87.71	-1.5	-1.3	-8.4	-4.8
Nev.	183	17,743	96.96	+1.1	+1.6	+7.0	+6.4
N. H.	242	19,788	81.77	0	-1.0	-1.6	+10.1
N. J.	943	80,144	84.99	-8	-5	+2.5	+5.9
N. Mex.	384	23,593	61.44	+5	+8	0	-4.1
N. Y.	3,922	436,102	111.19	+1	+3.6	-3.8	+7
N. C.	5,099	277,372	54.40	-3	+1.5	+1.1	+6.5
N. Dak.	95	8,183	86.14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ohio.	3,516	247,342	70.35	-2	+1.7	-5.7	+2.3
Oklahoma.	1,866	17,388	95.06	-2	-2	-1.2	-3
Oreg.	269	23,664	87.97	+1.5	+8.0	-6.6	-5.2
Pa.	17,567	1,298,435	73.91	(*)	-4	-2	+17.4
P. R.	1,898	15,566	8.20	+1	+4.2	+4.4	+4.4
R. I.	119	8,942	75.14	+8	-1.4	-6.3	-4.1
S. C.	1,699	73,953	43.53	-2	-3	-2.7	+6
S. Dak.	161	9,752	60.57	-6	-1.9	-5.3	+5
Tenn.	2,796	129,401	46.28	-4	-4	-3.3	-6.0
Tex.	6,366	370,032	58.13	+1	+1	-5	+1.5
Utah.	197	14,707	74.65	-1.0	-1	-6.6	-4
Vt.	134	8,366	62.43	0	+2.3	-2.9	+3.8
V. I.	19	496	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Va.	1,219	65,206	53.49	0	+2	-2	+17.0
Wash.	731	66,769	91.34	-1	+1.0	-2.5	-12.1
W. Va.	1,022	42,152	41.24	-1	+2	-3.7	+10.0
Wis.	1,060	83,495	78.77	-8	+8	+3.8	-3.7
Wyo.	68	5,529	81.31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, \$36,490 to 304 recipients; Missouri, \$51,870 to 798 recipients; and Pennsylvania, \$781,376 to 11,201 recipients.

<sup>3</sup> Based on totals excluding data for Illinois. See footnote 7.

<sup>4</sup> Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change, on fewer than 100 recipients.

<sup>5</sup> Program initiated July 1959 under the Social Security Amendments of 1958.

<sup>6</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>7</sup> Not computed; data understated for March 1959 because of administrative change in processing of payments.

<sup>8</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 21.—*Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1960*<sup>1</sup>

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—				
		Total <sup>2</sup>	Children	Total amount	Average per—		February 1960 in—		March 1959 in—	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	792,810	3,012,803	2,319,827	\$88,149,195	\$111.19	\$29.26	+1.1	+1.8	* +2.8	* +4.8
Alabama.....	21,539	86,194	67,406	783,534	36.38	9.09	+3	+2.0	-5.6	+22.1
Alaska.....	1,243	4,288	3,215	139,715	112.40	32.58	+1.4	+1.5	+3.3	+17.1
Arizona.....	7,223	28,572	22,063	854,078	118.24	29.89	+9	+1.1	+13.7	+20.9
Arkansas.....	7,720	29,399	23,059	478,528	61.99	16.28	+6.9	+10.8	-7.1	-3.8
California.....	74,195	263,808	206,467	12,240,923	164.98	46.40	+1.8	+2.4	+4.1	+5.2
Colorado.....	7,292	28,171	22,073	940,403	128.96	33.38	+1.8	+2.2	+2.2	+5.4
Connecticut.....	7,464	24,889	18,664	1,162,596	155.76	46.71	+9	-6	+6.7	+3.5
Delaware.....	1,721	6,454	4,983	149,108	86.64	23.10	+1.2	+1.1	-2.2	-4.3
District of Columbia.....	4,406	19,538	15,445	655,146	148.60	33.53	+2.6	+2.6	+16.3	+16.6
Florida.....	26,074	95,395	74,434	1,581,913	60.67	16.58	-8	-1.0	-4.2	-1.9
Georgia.....	15,746	58,704	45,382	1,391,302	88.36	23.70	+3	+3	-4.2	-4.7
Guam.....	87	499	420	6,232	71.63	12.49	-3.9	+2.3	(*)	(*)
Hawaii.....	2,493	9,803	7,786	331,170	132.84	33.78	+6	+1.2	-4.6	-6.8
Idaho.....	2,135	7,874	5,800	320,919	150.31	40.76	+2.3	+2.7	+7.9	+8.7
Illinois.....	35,002	145,702	112,642	5,694,003	162.68	39.08	+3	+3	(*)	(*)
Indiana.....	11,418	41,886	31,504	1,171,976	102.64	27.98	+1.2	+1.7	+0.9	+.9
Iowa.....	8,918	33,030	24,899	1,231,288	138.07	37.28	+1.4	+3.2	+4.5	+9.2
Kansas.....	6,148	23,471	18,432	855,202	139.10	36.44	+7	-7	+5.8	+8.5
Kentucky.....	20,501	73,503	55,237	1,583,134	77.22	21.54	+2	+6.7	-2.2	+4.8
Louisiana.....	25,131	103,386	80,312	2,489,525	99.06	24.08	+2.9	+3.1	+3.4	+12.5
Maine.....	5,806	20,495	15,136	563,941	97.13	27.52	+6	+6	+5.5	+5.9
Maryland.....	9,083	37,861	29,657	1,100,986	121.21	29.08	+1.1	+4.8	+9.8	+14.5
Massachusetts.....	14,369	48,299	36,227	2,200,632	153.15	45.56	+4	+6	-1	-1.9
Michigan.....	26,337	93,783	68,895	3,415,501	129.68	36.42	+4	+1.1	-2.1	-6.6
Minnesota.....	9,946	34,266	26,669	1,587,501	159.61	46.33	+8	+4.0	+4.8	+8.9
Mississippi.....	19,616	76,003	59,604	809,196	41.25	10.65	+1.2	+1.0	+10.0	+11.1
Missouri.....	26,494	100,717	76,355	2,424,591	91.51	24.07	+1.0	+1.1	+3.5	+4.2
Montana.....	1,911	7,127	5,585	239,140	125.14	33.55	+1.2	+2.9	+4.1	+5.5
Nebraska.....	2,854	10,927	8,377	326,575	114.43	29.89	+1.5	+2.1	+1.9	+8.3
Nevada.....	1,130	3,785	2,935	101,569	89.88	26.83	+2.9	+1.8	+15.4	+13.5
New Hampshire.....	1,045	3,988	3,011	166,911	159.72	41.85	+1.0	+2	-4.7	-3.0
New Jersey.....	13,554	46,967	35,566	2,137,540	157.71	45.51	+3.6	+4.2	+33.3	+35.0
New Mexico.....	7,477	28,926	22,241	883,750	118.20	30.55	+1.9	+2.0	+5.7	+3.4
New York.....	67,556	266,331	201,167	11,426,846	169.15	42.90	+1.3	+3.1	+1.2	+1.5
North Carolina.....	26,773	106,575	82,352	2,099,610	78.42	19.70	+1.0	+1.1	+1.3	+4.4
North Dakota.....	1,846	6,974	5,429	273,580	148.20	39.23	+1.9	-2	+7.2	+5.8
Ohio.....	25,469	101,035	77,187	3,209,085	126.00	31.76	+1.3	-1.6	+8.8	+20.0
Oklahoma.....	17,848	63,029	47,860	1,993,314	111.68	31.63	+1.5	+1.1	+5.7	+5.0
Oregon.....	5,852	20,967	15,877	850,548	145.34	40.57	+1.4	+6.4	-5.4	-3.8
Pennsylvania.....	48,933	192,793	146,635	6,083,480	124.32	31.55	+1.1	+2	+7.8	+10.2
Puerto Rico.....	55,588	210,874	169,213	825,365	14.85	3.91	+8	+6	+16.2	+10.5
Rhode Island.....	4,435	16,192	12,312	587,813	132.54	36.30	-1	+3	-1.8	+1.1
South Carolina.....	9,499	37,971	29,968	549,226	57.82	14.46	+7	+9	-2.4	+.6
South Dakota.....	3,154	10,916	8,199	366,914	116.33	33.61	+1.1	+1.6	+8	+18.2
Tennessee.....	22,066	81,606	61,644	1,512,600	68.55	18.54	+3	-1.7	+2.2	-8
Texas.....	21,049	87,431	66,731	1,487,680	70.68	17.02	-6	-5	-17.1	-17.6
Utah.....	3,528	12,719	9,513	473,601	134.24	37.24	+1.5	+1.0	+1.5	+2.5
Vermont.....	1,244	4,432	3,329	134,304	107.96	30.30	+8	+1.1	+2.0	+1.6
Virgin Islands.....	247	843	705	11,935	48.32	14.16	+6.4	+8.5	+9.3	+30.5
Virginia.....	9,567	38,273	30,118	796,042	83.21	20.80	+6	+1.3	+4	+7.3
Washington.....	11,512	39,226	30,649	1,802,343	156.56	45.95	+1.5	+8	-8.8	-8.1
West Virginia.....	20,577	80,142	62,521	1,954,697	94.99	24.39	+6	+5	+2.1	+10.8
Wisconsin.....	9,241	34,083	25,906	1,592,902	172.37	46.74	+1.3	+4.0	+2.6	+4.8
Wyoming.....	748	2,681	2,041	98,782	132.06	36.85	-5	+8	-2.8	-5.3

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.<sup>2</sup> Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.<sup>3</sup> Based on totals excluding data for Illinois. See footnote 5.<sup>4</sup> Program initiated July 1959 under the Social Security Amendments of 1958.<sup>5</sup> Not computed; data understated for March 1959 because of administrative change in processing of payments.

TABLE 22.—*Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1960*<sup>1</sup>

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	February 1960		March 1959	
				in—	in—	Number	Amount
Total..	356,141	\$23,267,270	\$65.33	+0.8	+1.9	+7.4	+10.2
Ala.	12,288	438,318	35.67	-.1	+.3	-3.6	+4.1
Ark.	7,059	275,919	39.09	+1.0	+5.2	+.6	+7.6
Calif.	8,354	779,885	93.35	+2.7	+3.1	+51.8	+61.7
Colo.	5,622	385,177	68.51	(*)	+.5	+.9	+6.3
Conn.	2,218	288,285	129.98	+.4	+2.0	+3.5	+1.6
Del.	372	24,733	66.49	-.6	-1.3	+18.5	+20.6
D. C.	2,706	203,145	75.07	+2.5	+2.2	+6.2	+7.0
Fla.	8,978	568,478	63.32	+1.1	+2.4	+17.4	+26.5
Ga.	20,876	1,081,529	51.81	+.8	+8.8	+17.3	+17.0
Guam.	43	1,017	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hawaii..	1,048	81,112	77.40	+.5	+.1	-3.1	+4.9
Idaho..	1,051	75,514	71.85	+2.3	+2.2	+7.8	+11.4
Ill.	18,287	1,503,672	82.23	+.6	+1.0	(*)	(*)
Iowa..	173	14,236	82.29	+53.1	+55.8	(*)	(*)
Kans.	4,231	352,543	83.32	+.6	-1.1	-.5	+2.4
Ky.	7,770	354,867	45.67	-.7	+2.5	-.7	+2.9
La.	16,271	912,733	56.10	+1.3	+1.5	+7.4	+11.9
Maine..	2,069	122,978	59.44	-.4	-4.4	+20.2	+.3
Md.	6,125	399,107	65.16	+.9	+8.8	+14.0	+14.7
Mass.	10,140	1,232,423	121.54	-.2	+1.3	+.8	+5.8
Mich.	4,573	393,686	86.09	+1.2	+1.8	+13.5	+14.6
Minn.	2,346	144,049	61.40	+.1	+.5	+10.0	+10.6
Miss.	10,910	330,103	30.26	+2.3	+2.5	+45.2	+49.1
Mo.	15,377	945,126	61.46	-.3	-3.3	+.1	+6.2
Mont.	1,360	97,651	71.80	-1.0	-7.7	-8.4	-6.1
Nebr.	1,774	133,109	75.03	+1.1	+6.5	+14.7	+21.4
N. H.	415	38,735	93.34	+.2	-.3	+8.1	+14.8
N. J.	6,521	609,134	93.41	+1.1	+.2	+13.2	+10.3
N. Mex.	2,436	159,193	65.35	+.9	+1.0	+11.1	+8.7
N. Y.	36,872	3,836,586	104.05	+.5	+3.1	-4.7	-.7
N. C.	18,546	878,133	47.35	+.6	+.9	+6.2	+8.2
N. Dak.	1,139	107,726	94.58	+.4	-5.2	+8.0	+12.3
Ohio..	11,619	852,163	73.34	+1.2	+5.7	+11.8	+15.5
Okla..	9,230	803,176	86.93	+.8	+.6	+3.8	+5.2
Oreg.	4,900	466,680	95.24	+1.7	+14.1	-.5	+.2
Pa.	16,744	1,013,291	60.52	+.7	-.2	+8.0	+11.0
P. R.	22,402	195,229	8.71	+.1	+.2	+5.8	+4.3
R. I.	2,853	239,241	83.86	+.4	+1.2	+8.9	+13.0
S. C.	7,751	338,772	43.71	+.6	+2.2	-1.9	+23.1
S. Dak.	1,134	71,635	63.17	+1.5	+2.3	+5.4	+10.2
Tenn.	8,807	400,807	45.51	+1.3	+1.8	+20.4	+21.6
Tex.	5,907	319,871	54.15	+.3	+4.4	+27.7	+31.5
Utah..	2,322	174,638	75.21	+1.4	+1.6	+10.0	+14.6
Vt.	868	55,458	63.89	+.9	+3.1	+10.2	+18.5
V. I.	109	2,872	26.35	0	+3.2	+4.8	+8.3
Va.	6,182	304,568	49.27	+.8	+.7	+3.0	+8.2
Wash.	6,709	626,439	93.37	+.8	+1.8	+10.0	+.2
W. Va.	7,354	305,783	41.58	+.9	+.7	-1.5	+17.8
Wis.	2,751	288,287	104.79	+8.4	+11.0	+11.3	+68.7
Wyo..	540	39,467	73.09	+1.1	+1.9	+.6	-2.9

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Based on totals excluding data for Illinois. See footnote 6.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>4</sup> Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change, on fewer than 100 recipients.

<sup>5</sup> Program initiated July 1959 under the Social Security Amendments of 1958.

<sup>6</sup> Not computed; data for March 1959 understated because of administrative change in the processing of payments.

<sup>7</sup> Program initiated January 1, 1960.

TABLE 23.—*General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, March 1960*<sup>1</sup>

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	February 1960		March 1959	
				in—	in—	Number	Amount
Total..	435,000	\$30,566,000	\$70.20	+3.0	+4.9	-9.3	-8.0
Ala.	81	1,012	12.49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Alaska..	208	13,231	63.61	-10.3	-6.1	-14.8	-12.4
Ariz.	3,454	157,209	45.52	+3.4	+3.7	+2.5	+15.5
Ark.	488	6,567	13.46	+15.4	+4.4	+18.2	+34.7
Calif.	42,030	2,323,929	55.29	+1.9	+3.0	+3.0	+2.9
Colo.	2,511	127,105	50.62	+7.2	+10.1	+9.5	+11.7
Conn.	4,052	381,587	75.09	+7.9	+8.3	-12.8	-9.9
Del.	1,984	132,457	66.76	+1.8	+2.9	-8.8	-8.5
D. C.	1,502	110,623	73.65	+2.1	+2.3	+1.6	+3.5
Fla.	10,000	321,000	64.47	+9.8	+9.9	-3.0	-1.3
Ga.	2,436	63,746	26.17	+2.6	+6.8	+5.9	+12.1
Guam..	2	92	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hawaii..	1,137	85,685	75.36	-1.8	-.6	-16.0	-17.9
Ill.	50,172	4,698,059	93.64	+5.2	+6.2	-3.9	+4.4
Ind.	20,280	833,396	41.09	+.6	+10.2	-29.6	-20.7
Iowa..	5,207	223,317	42.89	+10.9	+10.9	+12.2	+19.8
Kans.	3,167	221,845	70.05	+9.5	+15.0	+23.8	+33.8
Ky.	2,812	83,907	29.84	+5.3	+5.3	+11.5	+9.8
La.	8,735	446,273	51.09	+.7	+1.0	-9.6	-4.4
Maine..	3,269	146,008	44.66	+2.0	+8.4	-13.1	-16.1
Md.	3,317	213,860	64.47	+9.8	+9.9	-3.0	-1.3
Minn.	9,063	690,250	76.16	+2.3	+13.5	-13.5	-8.3
Mich.	33,195	3,313,614	99.82	+1.4	+5.2	-31.6	-32.9
Minn.	10,373	849,977	81.94	+4.0	+9.2	-1.3	+1.3
Miss.	1,118	16,586	14.84	0	+.3	+11.4	+14.3
Mo.	9,020	540,576	59.93	+2.6	+2.5	+7.8	+7.7
Mont.	2,305	96,419	41.83	-32.6	-42.9	+15.7	+11.7
Nebr.	1,425	65,360	45.87	+2.5	+3.3	-6.2	-13.1
Nev.	372	12,898	34.67	+14.5	+14.5	(*)	(*)
N. H.	1,049	59,394	56.62	-3.9	+4.0	-19.4	-18.6
N. J.	11,043	1,147,632	103.92	+3.4	+5.0	-18.8	-17.4
N. Mex.	604	26,108	43.23	+3.1	+4.6	+1.3	+7.1
N. Y.	40,899	3,956,033	96.73	+2.9	+3.6	-7.4	-7.2
N. C.	3,162	76,560	24.21	+22.9	+26.8	+20.6	+28.3
N. Dak.	885	55,331	62.52	+6.8	+10.5	+13.3	+17.5
Ohio..	38,336	2,996,792	78.17	+3.5	+7.8	-15.2	-11.5
Oklahoma..	7,790	113,551	14.58	-1.3	-1.4	-4.3	+1.3
Oreg.	5,984	455,136	76.06	+21.2	+32.3	-16.8	-7.6
Pa.	42,990	3,174,941	73.85	+1.8	+.2	+10.1	+12.5
P. R.	1,771	20,242	11.43	+27.1	+35.8	+2.1	+66.6
R. I.	3,207	225,651	70.36	+7.4	+5.9	-17.8	-24.4
S. C.	1,583	46,886	29.62	+4.8	+7.4	+15.0	+54.3
S. Dak.	541	20,252	37.43	+1.1	+4.7	-21.1	-17.0
Tenn.	2,537	45,542	17.95	+5.0	+9.0	-16.4	+4.1
Tex.	8,500	246,000	79.96	-8.5	+2.7	+3.0	+10.7
Utah..	2,546	203,566	79.96	-8.5	+2.7	+3.0	+10.7
Vt.	1,450	66,000	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
V. I.	99	2,263	22.86	(*)	(*)	-16.8	-18.7
Va.	2,599	110,100	42.36	+4.2	+2.9	+6.6	+13.9
Wash.	13,333	1,008,114	75.61	+1.1	+6	-22.5	-18.1
W. Va.	2,406	76,862	31.95	+1.3	+2.4	-16.4	-20.9
Wis.	8,682	757,598	87.26	+1.5	+5.5	-19.3	-17.8
Wyo..	652	43,300	66.41	+1.2	-5.2	-15.1	-14.1

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only and payments for these services. Excludes Idaho; data not available.

<sup>3</sup> Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 cases; percentage change, on fewer than 100 cases.

<sup>4</sup> About 9 percent of this total is estimated.

<sup>5</sup> Partly estimated.

<sup>6</sup> Program initiated July 1959.

<sup>7</sup> Includes an unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

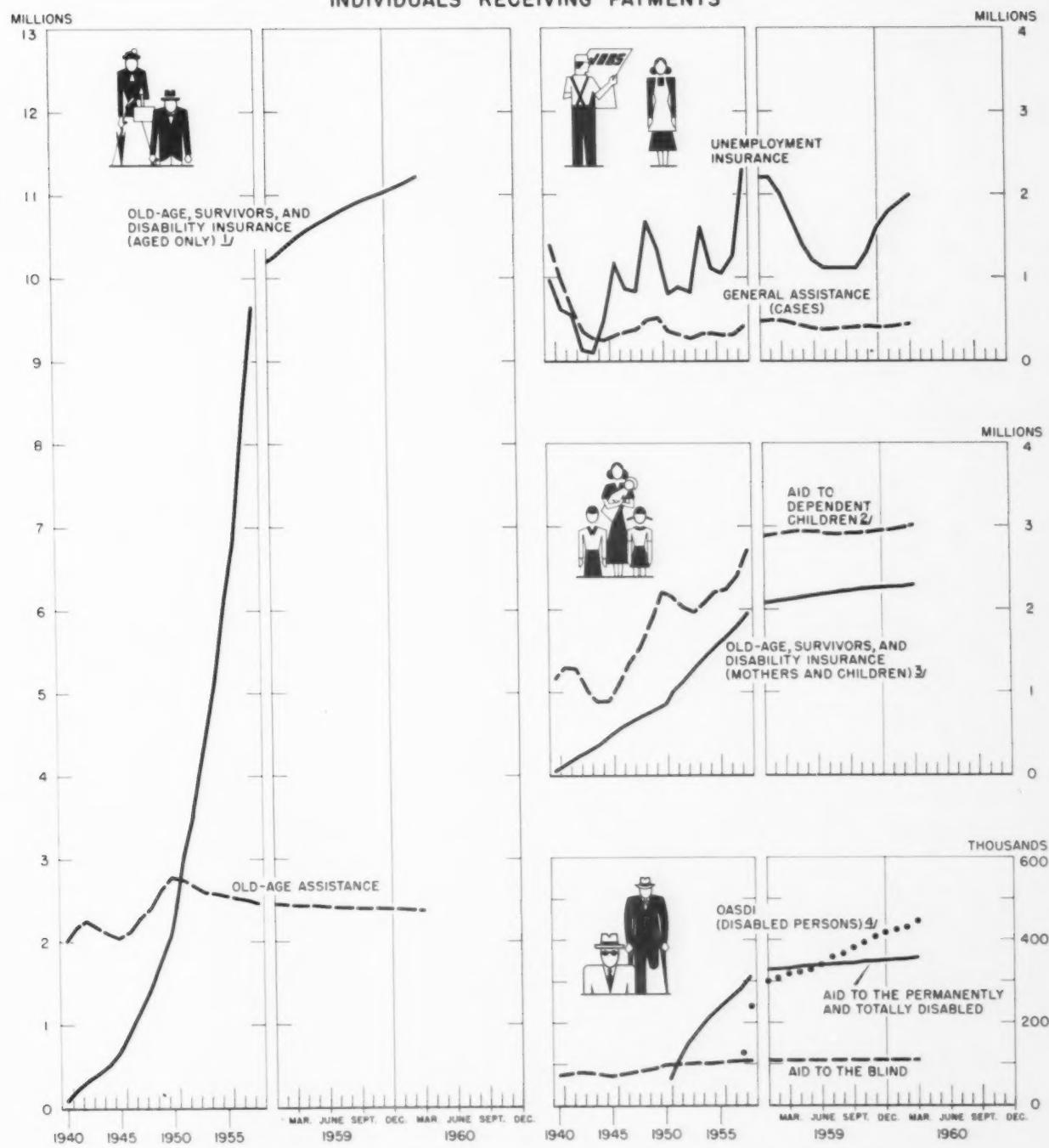
<sup>8</sup> Not computed; data not comparable.

<sup>9</sup> Includes cases receiving medical care only.

<sup>10</sup> Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

# Social Security Operations\*

## INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING PAYMENTS



\* Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: beneficiaries receiving monthly benefits (current-payment status); annual data represent average monthly number. Public assistance: monthly number of recipients under all State programs; annual data, average monthly number. Unemployment insurance: average weekly number of beneficiaries for the month under all State laws; annual data, average weekly number for the year.

<sup>1</sup> Receiving old-age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's,

or parent's benefit.

<sup>2</sup> Children plus 1 adult per family when adults are included in assistance group; before October 1950 partly estimated.

<sup>3</sup> Receiving mother's benefit, wife's benefit payable to young wives with child beneficiaries in their care, or child's benefit payable to children under age 18.

<sup>4</sup> Disabled workers aged 50-64 or disabled dependent children aged 18 or over of retired, disabled, or deceased workers.

NOTE: Data for payments and data for individuals receiving payments appear in alternate months.

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